

# THE Hongkong Weekly Press

## AND China Overland Trade Report.

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### BIRTH.

On the 26th July, at the Government Civil Hospital, the wife of J. M. Atkinson, M.B., Land, of a son.

### MARRIAGE.

On the 12th July, at Tokyo, Miss EMILY VERBECK, daughter of the late Rev. GUIDO F. VERBECK, to HENRY T. TERRY, Esq., of the Imperial University.

### DEATHS.

At Shanghai, on the 16th July, 1899, HANS ANDREAS THORKESEN (Norwegian subject), former Light-ship mate at Taku.

At No. 17, Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, on the 18th July, KATE, widow of the late Isaac EZRA, aged 89 years.

On Thursday, the 2th July, 1899, at No. 19, Yuen-Ming-Yuen Road, Shanghai, of acute dysentery, CHARLES ELVILLE, the dearly beloved son of Henry and Be sie CROMBIE, aged one year and eight months.

At Kowloon Dock, on the 23rd July, 1899, "WEE ALICE," the beloved Son of ALEX. and AGNES EWING, aged 1 year and 10 months.

### ARRIVALS OF MAILS.

The German mail of the 26th June arrived, per N. D. L. steamer *Prinz Heinrich*, on the 24th July (28 days).

### EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

A severe typhoon was experienced at Shanghai on the 20th and 21st July.

A foreign Chamber of Commerce has been established at Twatutia, Formosa.

The American press correspondents at Manila have protested against the system of the press censors and allege that the official despatches are misleading.

The natives at Canton say that the present is the hottest summer that has been experienced for six or seven years. That is also the opinion entertained in Hongkong by natives and foreigners alike.

A remarkable case of suicide occurred at Shanghai on 16th July. The deceased, Mr. J. D. Patch, of the Shanghai Brewery, fixed a rubber tube to a gas burner and, lying on his bed, placed the other end in his mouth, and so asphyxiated himself.

At Yokohama on the 17th July, a young American named Nelson Ward and two Japanese women were found murdered in a low saloon kept by one of the women, their throats having been cut. Jealousy is supposed to have been the motive of the crime and a man named Miller has been arrested on suspicion.

H.M.S. *Woodlark*, Lieut. Commr. Barton, has made a very successful trip on the Tung-ting Lake and up the Siang River, being the first foreign man-of-war to show her colours in the interior of Hunan. At Yochou and Changsha, and wherever she has been, she was received by officials and people with open arms, and any opposition that the timorous might have anticipated was entirely absent.—*N. C. Daily News*.

The following special telegram, dated Chungking, 14th July, appears in the *N. C. Daily News*:—This city and district are in a state of excitement, foreigners being charged with kidnapping children. The proclamations have not yet taken effect. The rebel Yu Man-tze recently made efforts to rejoin his supporters, but was officially prevented. It is said now that he has been sentenced to death. At Tachu some Catholics have been murdered, and more trouble is feared.

Viceroy Chang Chih-tung has recently made a further change from the old lines of conservatism by now sending his important despatches to Peking by steamer, under the care of special messengers, instead of mounting these men and sending them overland as has been the custom for twenty centuries in China and is still among the other high officials of the Empire. H.E. Chang is thus able to gain a fortnight or so by this new departure. Doubtless H.E.'s example will be followed by other Viceroys and Governors—in time, when they can do so safely without being stigmatised as "Reformers" by Peking bigots.—*N. C. Daily News*.

The Japanese Government has decided to open the following ports to foreign trade, in addition to those already existing:—Shimizu, Suruga Province; Taketoyo, Owari Province; Yokkaichi, Ise Province; Moji, Buzen Province; Hakata, Chikuzen Province; Karatsu and Kuchinotsu, Hizen Province; Misumi, Iigo Province; Izugahara, Sasuna, and Shishimi Tsushima Island; Shimonoseki, Nagato Province; Nawa, Luohu Islands; Hamada, Iwami Province; Sakai, Hoki Province; Miyazu, Tango Province; Tsuruga and Fushiki, Echizen Province; Nanao, Noto Province; Otaru, Muroran, and Kushiro, in the Hokkaido.—*Nagasaki Press*.

Mr. J. R. Harding, Engineer-in-Chief of the Customs, went out from Shanghai on the 19th July to the North Saddle to increase the power of the light there by 13,000 candles. This will considerably increase the light's power of penetration in thick weather.

The *China Gazette* of the 20th July says:—According to a telegram from Peking Count Raggi, the new Italian Minister, had audience with the Emperor yesterday, in the course of which he is reported to have offered the apologies of the Italian Government for the mistake made by its former representative at Peking over the Sanmen business.

We regret, says the *Japan Gazette*, to have to record the death at Zurich, Switzerland, on July 10th, of Mr. C. Brennwald, of the firm of Siber, Brennwald & Co. Mr. Brennwald first arrived in Yokohama on April 19th, 1863, as Secretary of the Swiss Embassy to Japan, returning to Europe in 1864 after the signing of the treaty. He joined the firm of Messrs. Siber and Brennwald in 1866, returning to Japan in 1867, and was Consul and afterwards Consul-General for Switzerland, being Doyen of the Consular Corps for several years. Mr. Brennwald returned to Europe in 1878 and up to the time of his death was an active partner in the firm which he assisted to form.

Word to hand tells of a serious riot in Eastern or Chinese Tibet at a place called Pao An, some 130 miles over the border from Kansu. The Christian and Missionary Alliance have had a station there for about two years or so, and this has been attacked and looted by the Tibetans, the missionaries, Rev. Geo. T. Shields and wife, with Mrs. McBeth, barely escaping with their lives to Lanchow, where the China Inland Mission have workers. This party of missionaries only left Central China in the fall of last year and had consequently not been at Pao An for more than a few months. The natives had shown themselves rather troublesome, and to make matters worse, the Chinese official, on being appealed to, refused to help or protect at all, and no doubt the riot was largely due to this action of his.—*Mercury*.

The *Peking and Tientsin Times* says:—On the thirteenth day of the fifth moon, the President of the Board of Punishments presided at a meeting in Peking composed of Peking officials belonging to the provinces of Shansi and Kansuh. The object of the meeting was to record the opinion that the sole object of foreigners in obtaining railway and mining concessions in China is territorial acquisition. With regard to concessions applied for and granted to foreigners in other parts of the country they had, of course, no power to interfere, but so far as such concessions affected their two provinces, Shansi and Kansuh, they were determined to oppose foreign enterprise to the utmost. The meeting drew up and endorsed a memorial to the Mining and Railway Bureau embodying their views, and it is stated that the memorial has been cordially received by that department. From various rumours which have been circulating of late, we have been expecting some movement like this to be made, and we fear that it may prove the first simmering sign of a deep-laid scheme of quiet and steady opposition, which may or may not be of purely Chinese origin.



## THE PIRACY OF THE PORTUGUESE STEAMER "TAIPING"

(Daily Press, 22nd July.)

The piracy of the Portuguese steamer *Taiping* on the West River illustrates once more the growing danger under which traffic on that waterway is conducted. Formerly the usual plan adopted by the pirates was for a portion of the gang to take passage by the vessel it was intended to rob and upon reaching a point previously agreed upon to rise and overpower the crew and passengers and transfer the booty to boats which the remainder of the gang had in waiting. The small steamers plying on the river have now adopted the use of gratings to confine the passengers below and prevent their access to the upper deck, after the plan adopted by the Canton and Macao steamers since the memorable *Spark* tragedy. This plan, however, has not proved sufficient to balk the pirates, who now attack from the outside, using an armed launch for the purpose. If peaceable merchant steamers are to be exposed to attack in this manner it is clear that they can do little to protect themselves, and the pirates, encouraged by their success and immunity from punishment, may possibly sometime feel inclined to fly at higher game than the small West River steamers. It is essential that this danger to navigation and trade should be removed, and as it appears useless to expect the Chinese to do anything effective in that direction themselves it is for the foreign Powers—primarily Great Britain as the Power most immediately interested—to take the matter in hand and police the river with their own gunboats or organise a flotilla to operate under the Chinese flag but to be controlled, commanded, and officered by Europeans. Some time ago the Viceroy of Canton detached several torpedo boats for this service, but instead of hunting out the pirates they have devoted themselves to the more remunerative task of towing junks. It has been alleged also that some of the native officials are either in active league with the pirates or find it to their interest not to interfere with them. This charge appears to be well founded, for the pirates' resorts are well known and yet nothing is done to cope with them. One of their head centres is Kongmoon, near which the latest piracy occurred, and it seems incredible that a pirate launch armed with cannon and rifles could put out without the authorities being well aware that she was on no ordinary errand of trade, or that she could return to dispose of her booty without the same authorities knowing full well that the property was stolen. This question of piracy on the waterways of the adjoining provinces was dealt with in one of the resolutions which the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce sent to Lord CHARLES BERESFORD in November last. The resolution read:—"In view of the lawless condition of the Two Kwang it should be strongly impressed on the Chinese Government that vigorous measures be promptly taken to put down brigandage and restore order throughout the provinces." The Chamber would not be going beyond its functions if it took the matter up again and advanced some definite plan for dealing with the evil. The work of suppression should naturally be done at the seat of China, and the simplest plan would probably be to require the Viceroy of Canton to allow a flotilla to be organised under European control. A great deal could no doubt be accomplished with the old torpedo boats already sold off for the purpose if they were intelligently and

honestly used, but it seems useless to expect that they will be so used unless they are placed under European command.

## BRIGANDAGE AND PIRACY IN THE TWO KWANG.

(Daily Press, 27th July.)

The condition of the Two Kwang provinces has now for several years been most disorderly, and a general feeling of insecurity both of life and property has for long been felt by that portion of the population having anything to lose. Piracies on the waterways, armed robberies in the country, and raids by banditti even in the large towns have now become constant, and the criminals, waxing bolder with past successful ventures, now carry on their operations under the very noses of the chief officials. The native papers teem with accounts of the doings of organised bands of robbers who batten on the industrious people and levy blackmail on every thriving district. The local authorities as a rule are afraid to interfere, if, as not infrequently happens, they are not in league with the brigands. Even when, in response to an appeal to the Viceroy for assistance in putting down this conspiracy against property, a military force is sent to the disturbed district, it almost invariably arrives too late to render any assistance or is too feeble to follow and hunt down the banditti in their lair. After a brief and ineffectual display of force, therefore, which is no doubt highly edifying to the robbers in their fastnesses, the troops return to the City of Rams, and the brigands swoop down upon some other place to repeat the tactics already tried with so much success and so little personal danger. The latest manifestation by these pests has been in the silk district of Saichiu, where they came down on the place and forced each silk shop to pay \$400 and other shops in proportion to the amount of their business. The people of this district are getting thoroughly alarmed, we hear, at the demands of the robbers and the helplessness shown by the Chinese officials. Indeed there is reason to believe that they would hail with great satisfaction the substitution of British for Chinese authority. What they want is security, so that they may enjoy the fruits of their industry in peace, none daring to make them afraid or to molest them in their avocations. At present they live in a state of uneasy alarm, terrorised by the presence in the province of a horde of desperate brigands who are bent on obtaining plunder somehow and somewhere. Things have grown so bad now in many districts that no one is safe from robbers, and even the payment of blackmail does not always secure immunity from further exactions.

The extension by the pirates of the sphere of their operations to vessels on the West River flying foreign flags is likely, however, to bring the condition of the two provinces more prominently before the Foreign Powers. Trade is greatly obstructed by the interferences of the robbers and pirates with native craft; it becomes an intolerable offence when that interference is extended to foreign steamers. When the foreign steamers, because they are small craft, are audaciously stopped, the master shot dead or placed *hors de combat*, and passengers and their baggage forcibly removed, it becomes a question how far and how long we are to submit to this sort of thing. A correspondent suggests that another gunboat, the *Snipe*, should be placed on the West River to assist in pat-

rolling that waterway and the idea is a good one, which might fairly be acted upon. With regard to the *Taiping* tragedy, it is to be hoped the Portuguese Government will demand full satisfaction for the outrage, and that the demand will be adequately supported by the other Powers, especially by Great Britain. The first step is to secure the men who shot *Ozorio*, the next to insist upon adequate punishment. Finally, ample compensation should be insisted upon for the loss and trouble those on board the *Taiping* were made to suffer by the pirates. Supposing, however, all this is obtained, it will not restore the lives sacrificed nor will it, for some time at least, restore confidence in the minds of traders; neither will it relieve the producers of cargo from the danger hanging over them, and which serves to paralyse their efforts to develop trade. If the free navigation of the great waterways of Southern China is to prove a really valuable concession to the Treaty Powers, the piracy now rampant in the two Kwang will have to be put down with a firm hand. Is the Viceroy willing to do this, and has he the means to carry the intention into effect? The British authorities are no doubt willing to co-operate with gunboats, but they cannot undertake to police the river gratuitously.

## THE INDIAN CURRENCY QUESTION

(Daily Press, 26th July.)

Indian and Ceylon papers received by the German mail yesterday contain telegraphic summaries of the report of the Indian Currency Committee. The Committee consisted of the Right Hon. Sir HENRY H. FOWLER, G.C.S.I., M.P.; Lord BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH, Secretary for Scotland; Sir JOHN MUIR, Bart., lately Lord Provost of Glasgow; Sir FRANCIS MOWATT, K.C.B., Secretary to the Treasury; Sir DAVID BARBOUR, K.C.S.I., lately Financial Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India; Sir CHARLES CROSTHWAITE, K.C.S.I., Member of the Council of India; Mr. F. C. LE MARCHANT, Member of the Council of India; Mr. EVERARD FAMBRO, a Director of the Bank of England; Mr. W. H. HOLLAND, President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce; Mr. ROBERT CAMPBELL, General Manager of the National Bank of India; and Sir ALFRED DENT, K.C.M.G., with Mr. ROBERT CHALMERS, of Her Majesty's Treasury, as Secretary. The report is unanimously in favour of the establishment of the gold standard. Several members of the committee make separate recommendations on points of detail, but they are undivided as regards the main question. They say, in section 8, that the effective establishment of a gold standard is of paramount importance to the material interests of India, not only to promote existing trade, but to encourage the influx of capital. It is, therefore, not merely in the interest of the national finances that the recommendation is made, but in the interests of trade also. Discussing the fears of the Indian tea industry being threatened by China producing on a silver basis, the Committee considers that the permanent interests of the industry would be promoted if worked under the same standard of value as the countries to which they export their produce. The fears of the planters have, therefore, been held to be unfounded, and we think rightly. It is only during the period of transition that a depreciating currency can assist producers, for when the diminution in the purchasing value of the currency has been fully realised the price of labour as of all other commo-



ties, will naturally increase until equilibrium is restored. This is what is now going on in China, where wages and the prices of commodities in general are steadily rising. Any temporary advantage that may be derived from a depreciating currency can weigh but lightly as against the permanent advantages of a stable medium of exchange. Such, at all events, appears to be the opinion of the Indian Currency Committee, for they argue in favour of a gold standard, and advise that steps be taken to avoid all possibility of doubt as to the determination not to revert to a silver standard. It will be noted that the Committee are unable to recommend the proposals of the Indian Government as embodied in its despatch of the 3rd March, 1898. The essential points of those proposals were that ten crores of rupees should be withdrawn from circulation annually, that this amount should be melted down and sold as bar silver, and that the Indian Government should be empowered to borrow up to £20,000,000. The object of contracting the circulation was to increase the value of the rupee by creating an artificial scarcity. Any step of this kind is apparently deemed unnecessary by the Committee, possibly for the reason that the rupee has already reached the value of 1s. 4d., or possibly for other reasons, for if that value had not been reached it would have been possible to fix the rate of exchangeability at a lower figure, as in point of fact two of the members of the committee do, recommending 1s. 3d. as the rate. The majority of the Committee, however, recommend 1s. 4d., but they also say that existing conditions prevent the limiting of the amount for which rupees should be legal tender for some time to come, and they recommend that the Indian Government should not be legally bound to part with gold in exchange for rupees, but should make gold available for foreign remittances whenever exchange falls below a special point. Silver rupees will, therefore, continue full legal tender for some time to come, but India will be a gold standard country. The position will be exactly analogous to that in France, where silver coins are full legal tender while gold is the standard. It is expected that legislation to give effect to the recommendations of the Committee will be passed immediately, and there can be little doubt that the effect of giving India a sound currency will be to greatly stimulate and facilitate trade. We hope it will not be long before China sees her way to follow the example of India. Currency reform on sound lines would not only promote trade, but would also go a long way towards helping the Celestial Empire out of the slough in which she at present finds herself. Hongkong is apparently determined to wait for China in this question of the currency, but there are those who think she would best consult her own interests, as well as give China a helping hand, by leading the way.

#### THE SITUATION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

(Daily Press, 25th July.)

A telegram in the Australian papers states that of the United States troops in the Philippines, four thousand are in the hospitals, that the troops are discouraged and complain of being overworked and badly handled, and that there is a general outcry in the United States against Mr. RUSSELL ALGER, the Secretary for War, who is blamed for mismanagement. A Reuters telegram of the 19th July in-

formed us that Mr. ALGER had resigned in consequence of the attacks made upon him. It is not difficult to imagine the disgust and indignation that would be felt and expressed in the States when once the country awoke to the real position of affairs in the Philippines. There has been mismanagement of the grossest description, and the Americans, whom the natives were originally prepared to welcome as their deliverers, are now the objects of as fierce a hatred as that which was formerly entertained towards the Spaniards. The latter were freely criticised by outsiders on account of the stringent press censorship that was maintained, whereby the public was prevented from obtaining a true view of the condition of the islands and of the events therein transpiring. But if the Spaniards were strict in their muzzling of the Press the American authorities have tried to be no less so, but the attempt appears at last to have broken down, as was inevitable where a free people like that of the United States was concerned, for it was certain that sooner or later the public would insist upon knowing the truth. With a change at the American War Office and under the wholesome influence of a full statement of the facts and free criticism it is to be hoped that a change of policy will speedily follow and that the useless sacrifice of lives, both native and American, may be brought to an end by an arrangement honourable to both sides. Aguinaldo's Government has stood out resolutely against the demand for unconditional surrender, and in so doing has earned the respect of its foes, but the natives would, we believe, not be unwilling to accept conditions which the United States might well offer without loss of dignity. The future government of the islands will no doubt be found beset with difficulties, growing from the initial mistakes that have been made by the American War Department and General Otis; but to have to conduct an interminable struggle similar to the Acheen war would be excessively irritating to the Americans, and seeing that the attempt to carry the business through by force has so far been attended with such unfortunate results it would seem well to give negotiation a trial.

#### AN UNSAVOURY CASE AT SHANGHAI.

(Daily Press, 28th July.)

A very unsavoury case was disposed of at the Shanghai Mixed Court the other day. The interpreter of the Italian Consulate, a Chinaman wearing foreign dress and without a queue, was charged with obtaining money by false pretences, convicted, and sentenced. The false pretence was that he was able to procure the release of a prisoner. What makes the case particularly nauseating from a foreign point of view is that the prisoner had on some occasions been deputed to sit as foreign assessor in the court in which he has now himself been convicted, and that he was working in league with two foreigners. Addressing the prisoner the Assessor, Mr. MAYER, said:—"It has been proved undoubtedly that you have been using your official position as Italian interpreter to help two very unscrupulous foreigners to obtain from this woman (complainant) a certain sum of money under false representations, by saying that they had the power to get her husband out of prison, when you knew very well they had no such power. It is not the duty of this Court to dwell upon the rascality and low cunning which

ATTIAS displayed when he was here on Wednesday morning. The share these foreigners took in the business will doubtless be thoroughly enquired into by their various Consuls. You, however, were the channel through which they worked. You have sat in this Court as Italian assessor, and it shows how extremely dangerous it is that a man of your class should be allowed to sit here as a foreign assessor. I do not know what your proceedings have been in other cases; it is not my business to enquire into that. As you have been in the employ of a foreign Government the Court is willing to forego sending you to prison, which is what you deserve. The sentence the Magistrate has determined on with my concurrence is that you be fined £100 and be deported to your native country." The foreigners implicated were two men of the name of HEIDENHEIMER, a German, and ATTIAS, an Italian, who are in business together and describe themselves as merchants, while ATTIAS also claims to be a lawyer. Both men were called as witnesses in the case and they admitted receiving \$75, in consideration of which they were to secure the release of a man who had been convicted and sentenced to imprisonment. They failed, however, to do so, and the matter ultimately resulted in the prosecution of THEM, the interpreter at the Italian Consulate, through whom the money had been paid. The principal villain in the piece appears to have been ATTIAS, who tried to bluff the Court by representing the business as quite an ordinary transaction. In reply to the Assessor he said:—"I have enough influence to take any man out. Also by offering security I succeed in getting people released. I have often arranged such matters with Mr. SCOTT." In reply to a further question as to the average charge for getting a prisoner out he said:—"No charge; generally a letter is written to a European, his good feeling is touched, and the prisoner is released on his good behaviour." Mr. ATTIAS further had the impertinence to express the hope, at the conclusion of his evidence, that the Assessor was satisfied with him, to which the Assessor replied, "I will strongly recommend the prosecution of yourself and HEIDENHEIMER." It is to be hoped the recommendation will be acted upon; also that the Italian Government will not again allow a Chinese subject to represent it as the (supposed) foreign assessor in the Mixed Court. The necessity of improving the status of that Court has often been discussed, and it would seem that it is not alone on its Chinese side that it requires reformation.

#### THE RACE FOR NAVAL SUPREMACY.

(Daily Press, 24th July.)

In introducing the Naval Estimates Mr. GOSCHEN said that Great Britain was bound to be equal in strength to any two possible hostile Powers; but that it was not desirable to enter into a race for Naval supremacy. No doubt the right gentleman's remarks have suffered from the severe condensation necessary in a brief telegram, for as they stand they seem somewhat illogical. If Great Britain is bound to maintain a navy equal in strength to those of any two possible hostile Powers, and if the other Powers are continually adding to their fleets, it follows that Great Britain must continue to race if she is not to be overtaken and deposed from the position now holds. It is to be hoped that point will



never be lost sight of and that the Navy may never again be allowed to fall into the condition it was in fifteen years ago, when Mr. Stread electrified the nation with his "The Truth about the Navy." It would no doubt be an excellent thing if the world could be relieved of the burden of the excessive armaments it now maintains, but as things stand there is no disguising the fact that we are engaged in a race for Naval supremacy and that the lead we now hold over our rivals can only be maintained by continuing to add to the Navy in a progressive ratio.

## SUPREME COURT.

### CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

July 21st

BEFORE HIS HONOUR W. MEIGH GOORMAN (ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE.)

#### THE CHARGE AGAINST A BANK SHROFF.

Yeung Cheung U, *alias* Yeung Kwan, formerly shroff at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, was charged with falsification of accounts. He pleaded not guilty.

The jury was composed of Messrs. A. H. Silverthorne, A. C. Oldort, A. Abraham, J. Baptista, D. Kennedy, F. F. dos Santos, and Willy, von Uffel.

Mr. Francis, Q.C. (instructed by Messrs. Johnson, Stokes, and Master appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Slade (instructed by Messrs. Deacon and Hastings) for defendant.

The evidence for the prosecution was continued. On its completion.

Mr. Slade addressed the jury for the defence.

His Lordship, in the course of his summing up, said—This is a charge brought under Ordinance 7 of 1890. Ordinance 7 of 1890, to amend the law with reference to the falsification of accounts, simply introduces into this colony the English Act of 1875, which was introduced in England by Sir John Lubbock, owing to certain defects formerly existing in the English law. (See p. 186, vol. 1 of Stephen's history of the Criminal Law of England.) When I arrived in the colony as Attorney-General the same defects existed in the law of Hongkong and if I remember rightly I got this Ordinance passed within two or three months from my arrival, making our law in this respect the same as that of England. The Ordinance recited that it is expedient to amend the law so as to punish the falsification by clerks, officers, servants and others, of their employers' accounts, books, writings, or documents. It is not intended to apply to forgeries or falsifications by others than clerks, officers, servants, etc., or in regard to books and documents other than those belonging to or in the possession of such employers. Before you can convict the accused you must be satisfied beyond reasonable doubt (a) That the accused was a clerk, officer, or servant of the Bank when he made the entries; (b) That they were false; (c) That the book belonged to the Bank; (d) That he made the false entries; (e) That he made them with intent to defraud.

The jury retired to consider their verdict at ten minutes to four, and on their return five minutes afterwards the Foreman (Mr. Silverthorne) announced that they unanimously found defendant guilty on the first count and not guilty on the other two.

Mr. Slade reminded his Lordship that defendant was already undergoing six months' imprisonment for the theft of a bank book, and he would like his Lordship to take that into consideration in sentencing his client.

Mr. Francis—I would also ask your Lordship to take it into consideration.

His Lordship, addressing defendant, said—You have been found guilty by the jury of having made false entries in this savings bank book. They did not believe your ingenious account of how came to make these false entries. I must assume that these entries were made by you in your employer's book at a time when you were a trusted employee of the Bank; but I do not forget that you did not put any European initials. On the whole I think the justice of the case will be met by imprisonment with hard labour for 12 calendar months. I may mention that the maximum punishment for this offence is seven years.

Mr. Slade—Does that take effect at the end of the six months, or do the terms run concurrently?

Mr. Francis—I would suggest to your Lordship that the two should run concurrently.

His Lordship said he thought he need not take the other sentence into consideration. The 12 months would date from then.

24th July.

#### THE UN LOONG MURDER CASE.

In this case there were two indictments against Ng Ki Cheung, Ng Tung, and Lui Tuk Lup—one charging them with conspiring to murder one Chan Kwai Tsui Tai at Un Loong on the 17th April, and the other charging them with the murder of the same at Un Loong on the 18th April.

The Acting Attorney-General (the Hon. H. E. Pollock), instructed by Mr. Bowley (Crown Solicitor) prosecuted; Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C. (instructed by Messrs. Mounsey and Bruton), appeared for the two first prisoners, and Mr. Melbourne for the third.

The Clerk to the Court (Mr. J. W. Jones) was proceeding to read to prisoners the indictment charging them with conspiracy to murder when Mr. Francis, interrupting, said he objected to the Crown proceeding with this indictment; there was another indictment on the file. Prisoners were also indicted on the charge of murder in connection with the same person, and he submitted that until that indictment had been disposed of in some way or other the Crown could not proceed with a misdemeanour which was in fact merged in the felony. He knew of no precedent for such a proceeding as the one proposed by the prosecution.

This point was argued for some time.

His Lordship ultimately remarked that he did not think he could go so far as to say that there was an absolute legal prohibition against proceeding with the charge of conspiracy against these men in the first instance, but if he was asked to indicate his opinion as to the proper course to pursue, he thought the proper course was to dispose of the charge of murder in some way first, and then when they had got the result of the murder case to consider whether they would proceed with the charge of conspiracy to murder.

The Acting Attorney-General said that in view of this expression of opinion from his lordship he would proceed with the charge of murder first.

The indictment for murder was then read over to prisoners, who pleaded not guilty.

The following were sworn on the jury:—Messrs. A. J. Rozario, F. C. P. Sachse, G. T. Veitch, A. H. Bottenheim, J. F. C. Jebson, G. Stewart, and A. Denison.

The Acting Attorney-General said prisoners were charged with the wilful murder of a man called Chan Kwai Tsui Tai at Un Loong, which was a place in the New Territory, on the 18th April, 1899. First prisoner was one of the elders of the village of Un Loong, and his brother was the other, but first prisoner was the principal elder, second prisoner, being the son of first prisoner's brother. Third prisoner seemed to occupy a more or less humble position in the place and to have been in the employment of a man called Tam Pak Tan, who figured rather largely in this case and was apparently a constable employed by the Chinese authorities. It would appear that deceased was wanted by the Chinese authorities on some charge or other and that the Chinese authorities had offered a reward of \$250 for his apprehension. On the afternoon of the 17th April first prisoner and Tam Pak Tan and some others were sitting inside the ancestral hall in the village of Ah Chuen, some miles distant from Un Loong. Some remark seemed to have been made by somebody that deceased was present, and first prisoner gave orders for his arrest. Thereupon Tam Pak Tan and some others arrested deceased and in accordance with first prisoner's orders took him to the Un Loong meeting house. On the way they met second prisoner, who—he presumed he had made some enquiries as to what they were doing—said something to the effect of "Take him to the meeting house." But he did more than that, he accompanied Tam Pak Tan and the others to the Un Loong meeting house.

When they got to the meeting house deceased was tied by the hands by the direction of second prisoner. First prisoner did not actually accompany them to the Un Loong meeting house, but he must have followed soon afterwards in a chair. It would appear that beside deceased there were also arrested on that same day four other men, and these five men were bound hand and foot, also having chains round their necks, and taken to the Un Loong meeting house. Besides being bound and having chains round their necks they were also inside some crates used for carrying pigs. Of these five men two were subsequently released—one upon the recommendation of a man called Tang Ching Sz, who was one of the elders of Ah Chuen, and the other on the advice Tam Pak Tan. In the course of the afternoon first prisoner came over to a man called Chun On, who was a clansman of deceased, and had some conversation with him in reference to his putting up some bail in respect of deceased, but no arrangement was come to. While they were talking Tang Shing Sz came into the room and said that to-morrow morning there must be a fight, possibly referring to fighting the Europeans. Tung Ching Sz also said: "We must go out and fix the three," and it was suggested that "these three" referred to the men under arrest. While the conversation was going on Tung Ching Sz called out "Do not bail out these three." It was suggested that this referred to the men under arrest and that it showed the intention of Tung Ching Sz and the other people who were present to see that the men under arrest should be done to death. The Acting Attorney-General detailing further conversation which took place in the meeting house said it would appear that first prisoner said deceased "Wants to take my life. He is not a good man and ought to be killed. If I do not take him he will take me." Then Lam Pak Tau said, "The three are not good men and deserve to die." This meeting apparently took place somewhere about eight o'clock in the evening of the 17th April. Some hours afterwards, somewhere about 11 o'clock, these same men went to the Sun Sing gambling house, which was only a few yards from the meeting house. Here Tang Ching Hai told Lam Pak Tau to engage a boat, and to tell the boatmen there were some pigs to be carried away. Lam Pak Tau did so and also engaged six coolies to carry the men in the crates to the creek. When the men got there they, as was not unnatural, began to call out, and the boatmen took alarm and went away, thinking it best not to have anything to do with the business. Then these men were killed on the banks of the creek and their bodies were thrown into the water. The evidence would show that Lam Pak Tau fired two shots at deceased with a revolver. Whether those shots had a fatal effect or not he did not know. There was some evidence that third prisoner actually took part in rolling the crate containing the deceased into the water. The Acting Attorney-General concluded by calling attention to the circumstances which he contended, established prisoners' connection with the murder and showed that they were accessory to the fact of this murder.

Evidence was then called, and the hearing was adjourned.

[The hearing of the case has since been suspended owing to the indisposition of Mr. Francis.]

#### THE ACCIDENT TO THE "BONAVENTURE."

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE "DAILY PRESS."] SHANGHAI, 24th July.

H.M.S. *Bonaventure*, which went ashore off the Siberian coast, has been floated and has gone to dock at Nagasaki.

#### FOUNDERING OF A JAPANESE STEAMER.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE "DAILY PRESS."] SHANGHAI, 23rd July.

The *Nunobiki Maru* while on a voyage from Nagasaki to Taiwan, foundered on Friday 75 miles outside the Barren Islands. One boat, containing 13 hands has been picked up by the steamer *Kiukiang*.



## ANOTHER PIRACY ON THE WEST RIVER.

### DARING ATTACK ON A PORTUGUESE STEAMER.

#### A PLUCKY PURSER SHOT.

A correspondent favours us with the following account of another daring case of piracy on the West River:—

On Thursday, the 20th inst., when the steamer *Taiping*, under the Portuguese flag, bound from Macao to Samshui via Kongmoon, was about five miles below the latter place she was attacked by pirates. The pirates were in a steam launch named the *Hungma* and ranged up alongside firing rifles and a charge from a big cannon. Hooking on alongside with a chain grapple they boarded the vessel and drove the crew below from the upper deck. They then made the Portuguese purser, Mr. Ozorio, who had resisted by firing on the pirates, come on deck, and promptly shot him in the side. With the rest of the crew under easy control they robbed all the passengers (about forty), took 37 balls of opium and everything else of any value, together with one passenger and one of the comprador's staff, and left with their booty, after having as they thought disabled the engine.

After the pirate launch was clear away the crew, all Chinese, again took charge, and the passengers insisting on being taken back to Macao the vessel returned in the afternoon. The purser is badly wounded and it is doubtful if he will recover, but it is hoped he will, as he was the only one on board who showed any pluck.

The *Taiping*, like many other steamers in the river trade, in order to guard against attack from between decks by pirates who may have shipped as passengers, has had iron rails fitted to gangway ports, stairway, etc., to prevent access to the upper deck; but the pirates now go one better and attack from the outside, boarding directly on the upper deck.

What action if any the Portuguese Government will take it is hard to say. What action has been taken by the British Government with regard to the piracy recently committed on a vessel flying the British flag is equally hard to say. Probably it will be nothing of any consequence. The British Consul at Canton is acting for the Portuguese Government at present.

The *Taiping* affair is the most daring attack yet made by pirates on the river. Nothing has yet been done to check these rascals in their devilish work and the evil seems likely to grow. Why do not the Foreign Powers concerned compel the Viceroy of these provinces to organise a proper flotilla of steam-launches in charge of Europeans and manned by Swatow men to police the river?

Another correspondent writes:—The steam-launch *Taiping*, which runs from here (Macao) to the West River, was on Thursday, 20th July, the victim of a daring piracy. She left here in the morning and about four o'clock in the afternoon returned. When news of what had happened spread through the colony a great sensation was produced and many people visited the vessel. Mr. Leocadio Maria Ozorio was in charge of the launch, which carries the Portuguese flag. Mr. Ozorio was shot with a revolver in the back, and a seaman was killed. Mr. Ozorio was removed to his home, where he is receiving medical attendance, but grave fears are entertained for his life. The pirates took away with them two passengers and their luggage, the boxes containing, it is said, some thousands of dollars.

Hongkong, 25th July.

Mr. Ozorio, who was wounded by pirates in the attack on the Portuguese steamer *Taiping*, as reported in Saturday's issue, was still alive when the Macao boat left yesterday morning, but very little hope was entertained of his recovery. The Macao papers describe Mr. Ozorio as the captain of the steamer, not the purser, as stated in our report. The launch *Hungma* (or *Hongkong* as the name is given in the Portuguese papers), with which the pirates made their attack, had itself been pirated, but the details of this affair have not transpired. It seems, however, that the launch was formerly engaged in daily towing a large junk between Kongmoon and Canton, and that by some

means the pirates obtained possession of her. She was well known on the river and the *Taiping* people were consequently much surprised when she opened fire on them. She was first observed some distance ahead steaming in the same direction as the *Taiping*, which was overtaking her. When they got into close proximity the *Hungma* suddenly crossed the other boat's bows and at the same time opened fire with rifles and two cannon. The *Taiping* returned the fire, but when the attacking boat grappled and the pirates boarded the crew fled below, leaving Mr. Ozorio alone, who was powerless by himself and so followed them. As already reported he was subsequently made to come back to the upper deck and was then shot in the back. One of the *Taiping's* crew who jumped overboard was shot in the water. On the *Hungma*, it is said, two of the pirates were killed by the fire that was exchanged before the boarding. The Portuguese launch *Va-on* from Kongmoon for Macao, passed just after the piracy of the *Taiping*, but was fortunately not interfered with.

### ACCIDENTS ON THE PEAK TRAMWAY.

An accident occurred on the Peak Tramway on Sunday, but it fortunately had no serious results. At about nine o'clock in the morning, when the car had got about half way up—near the junction between Bowen road and Plantation road—one of the wheels went snap. The driver at once put on the break and brought the car to a standstill. In the meantime the passengers, including several ladies, alighted and after some fatiguing climbing reached level ground. The car was taken down the hill again, and supplied with a new wheel.

Another little accident or rather delay took place on Monday evening on the Peak Tramway. The 5.15 p.m. car, on its way up, stopped near Bowen Road, something having gone wrong with the gear under the car, and a delay of about an hour ensued before the cars could resume regular traffic. The car returned eventually to the Terminus at St. John's Place, and a number of passengers got out and made the journey up in chairs, but most of them remained and completed the trip to the Gap.

### THE FIRST COTTON MILL IN HONGKONG.

#### AN ENCOURAGING EXPERIMENT.

Though all the machinery is not yet going, at the mill of the Hongkong Cotton Spinning Weaving, and Dyeing Company, Limited, things are in a sufficiently advanced state to justify Mr. Alfred Shaw, the Manager, in inviting the shareholders to inspect the premises between four and five o'clock any Tuesday or Friday afternoon during July or August. A further invitation was issued for Monday afternoon, when a practical demonstration of the Grinnell Automatic Fire Extinguisher was given.

This is the first cotton mill erected in Hongkong, and though it is as yet too early to say much, still as far as they have gone the promoters have every reason to be satisfied with their venture. In March of last year the site of the premises, near Causeway Bay, was practically a swamp. Now it is occupied by a hive of industry which is calculated to have an important effect on the colony. For the last two months between 800 and 900—hands mostly women and girls—have been learning the mysteries of spinning cotton and preparing it for spinning, "ring spinning," as it is called, with which the concern is fitted up, being much simpler than mule spinning and only requiring girls to attend to it, whilst the latter requires men and boys. Though the hands had never seen a cotton mill in their lives before, they have been wonderfully quick in picking up the work, and some of them seem as much at home among the frames as do the Lancashire lasses in the factories of Cottonopolis and neighbourhood. True cotton machinery has been brought to such a state of perfection that really comparatively little human labour is required. The machinery, in which all the latest improvements are incorporated, has been sent out by great firm of Platt Brothers, of Oldham, whose

workshops cover an enormous area and whose employees number several thousands. The engines—triple-expansion—are by Woods, of Bolton.

There will be some 50,000 spindles. Of these over 8,000 are already at work, whilst the preparation machinery is in a still more advanced state. Mr. Alfred Shaw kindly escorted a party through the different rooms yesterday, and delivered what was really a most interesting and instructive lecture on the different processes through which cotton passes.

With regard to the "automatic sprinklers," as is the case in the great majority of the mills at home, every room is supplied with them. The pipes run a short distance over the frames, and if a fire breaks out the sprinklers are set to work automatically when a heat is engendered sufficient to fuse a certain preparation on the pipes. The usefulness of sprinklers has on several occasions been demonstrated at home, what would otherwise have been large fires having been nipped in the bud through mills having been fitted up with them.

The better to show how the extinguisher works a pipe had been carried into the mill yard, where a pile of wooden boxes had been placed, the top box containing shavings. A minute after the shavings were set alight the extinguisher was at work on the fire beneath.

The more means of employment there are for the inhabitants of a town or city the more prosperous that town or city becomes, and accordingly any new venture such as that of the Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving, and Dyeing Company, Limited, should be hailed with satisfaction.

### ANOTHER DARING ATTACK ON A LADY.

#### TWO CHINAMEN LOOK ON.

We regret to have to report the perpetration of another daring outrage on a European lady. About half-past six on Monday night Mrs. Fastewski, a German lady, was walking along Lower Richmond Road when a Chinaman rushed upon her from behind. Seizing her by the throat and throwing her to the ground, he snatched at her gold watchchain, breaking off about a foot, but leaving the watch and a portion of the chain behind. Evidently thinking he had got the lot, and alarmed by Mrs. Fastewski's cries for assistance, the ruffian made off and is still at large. The matter was reported to the police, to whom Mrs. Fastewski supplied a rough description of her assailant, and they were soon on the search, but without result. Mrs. Fastewski says the attack was witnessed by a couple of Chinamen engaged in building a match-shed but that they never attempted to render her the least assistance.

### ROBBERY IN THE BOTANICAL GARDENS.

#### AN AMAH AND CHILD ATTACKED.

It might have been supposed that the Botanical Gardens, which are frequented every afternoon by large numbers of amahs and their small charges, as well as other visitors, would be free from footpads, but such, it appears, is not the case. On Thursday afternoon, about half-past four, Mr. C. E. Osmund's amah, carrying a child ten months old, entered the New Gardens by the lower gate in Albany Road. She had hardly got inside before she felt a hand placed on her neck from behind and her hair ornaments pulled. Her first thought was that it was another amah playing with her, but she soon discovered her mistake, finding herself steadily pressed down on to her knees. On realising that she was being attacked by a thief she told him to take what he liked, but not to frighten the child. Having abstracted the woman's hairpins the man commenced to pull at her earrings, but, possibly because they did not come out very easily and that he thought it would be imprudent to linger too long over the business, he left these articles and walked away. The amah then turned her head, but she did not see her assailant's face as he had his back towards her, so that she was only able to describe him by his clothes and figure. He left the Gardens by the same gate as the amah had entered by. The amah met a Chinese constable a minute or two afterwards whom she informed of what



had occurred, and the constable followed in the direction the thief had taken, but naturally no traces were then to be found of him. Fortunately neither the amah nor the child was hurt on this occasion, but it is easy to imagine that under such circumstances an amah might let the child fall, with results that might cripple it for life. It will be extremely uncomfortable for the community to think that the prevailing lawlessness has reached such a pitch that it is not even safe to send amahs and children to the Gardens in broad daylight.

### MANILA CORRESPONDENTS TELEGRAPH THE TRUE SITUATION TO AMERICA.

HONGKONG CABLE USED AS THE NEWS WAS CENSORED OUT.

GENERAL OTIS THREATENS COURT MARTIAL.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Manila, 22nd July.

Telegrams have arrived at Manila to the effect that the Cabinet has held a special meeting in which it was decided to endorse the action of General Otis. This meeting was made necessary by the receipt of a "round robin" telegram signed by all the staff correspondents of the American papers now in Manila. The object of this message was to awaken the American people to the fact that the impressions they have been receiving from the official telegrams from the Philippines, as given out in Washington, are not entirely complete and correct. One has only to pick up any of the daily papers of the States and see from the leaders and comments what erroneous ideas are entertained. In other words, it is believed that very few people outside of those actually living in Manila have any extensive knowledge of the situation as it has been progressing and exists to-day. It may be that General Otis has sent additional telegrams that more clearly define the American position here, but if so they have not found their way into the columns of the daily papers.

A stranger might ask, with all the correspondents that have been warming the wires, why have the papers been misled and the people at large deprived of the correct and complete state of affairs? This very question is being asked by thousands of people to-day who are just beginning to realize that all has not been as serene as general reports would lead one to believe, and it was in answer to these also that the telegram was sent. The press has not had the liberty of telegraphing the situation, at least not in detail, and ideas which did not coincide with those of the powers that be were discouraged if not positively forbidden. Correspondents who have spent many months in the islands and were here before many of the present departments were appointed, and who have given the question a large amount of study backed up by copious observation, have been turned down or limited in the extent of their news. No doubt they are occasionally wrong, but if so it can only be said that they always stand ready to change as soon as convincing news or discussion warrants it.

The censorship has been uncertain and without system. The burden of trouble does not rest with Colonel Thompson, the press censor, but with the methods applied. Messages censored out by order, by Colonel Thompson, have been taken to General Otis and permitted to go, and at other times news submitted to Otis and refused have later been unwittingly released by the press censor. I could cite other instances where one person has been permitted to telegraph while the others were excluded. Probably this discrimination is due to the rush of official affairs and no one has the slightest idea that it is intentional, but it is most unfortunate.

The telegram as sent in full by way of Hongkong is as follows:

The undersigned, being all the staff correspondents of American newspapers stationed in Manila, unite in the following statement:

We believe that, owing to official dispatches from Manila made public at Washington, people of the United States have not received a correct impression of the situation in the Philippines, and that these dispatches have presented an ultra-

optimistic view which is not shared by the general officers in the field.

"We believe that the dispatches incorrectly existing conditions among the Filipinos in respect to internal dissensions and demoralisation resulting from the American campaign and to the brigand character of their army.

"We believe the dispatches err in the declaration that 'the situation is well in hand' and in the assumption that the insurrection can be speedily ended without a greatly increased force.

"We think that the tenacity of the Filipinos' purpose has been underestimated and the statements unfounded that volunteers are willing for further service.

"The censorship has compelled us to participate in this misrepresentation by excoising or altering uncontroverted statements of facts on plea that, as Otis stated, 'they would alarm people at home' or 'have the people in the United States by the ears.'

"Specifications: Prohibition hospital reports, suppression full reports field operations in event of failure, complete reports of situation, numbers heat prostrations in the field, and systematic minimisation of naval operations.

"JOHN T. MC CUTCHEON,  
Chicago Record.

OSCAR K. DAVIS,  
The Sun N.Y.

JOHN F. BASS,  
Herald N.Y.

ROBERT M. COLLINS,  
The Associated Press.

WM. DINWIDDING,  
New York Herald.

F. LANGLEY JONES,  
The Associated Press.

ED. L. KEEN,  
Scripps The Rae Press Association.

RICHARD L. LITTLE,  
Chicago Tribune.

PERCY G. McDONNELL,  
The Sun, N.Y.

HARRY A. ARMSTRONG,  
Chicago Record.

J. P. DUNSNOW,  
The Associated Press."

It will be seen that the telegram is not in any sense a personal attack or complaint against any one and that its object is to let the people of America know the true state of affairs. Surely it is due to the taxpayers who maintain the army and navy and pay the salaries of the nation's servants; and secondly, the correspondents wish that they may be vindicated for the complaints that will be made by their papers and by the people.

The telegram was submitted to the press censor, who of course was unable to pass it and he presented it to the Governor. Several meetings were held with General Otis at the Palace and City Hall, and as the censorship which exists over the Manila cable offices would not permit the news to go it was sent through the mail to Hongkong, from which place it reached America.

General Otis threatened to court martial all the signers of the telegram when it was presented for permission to pass the cable office, and he enlarged on the question to the extent of explaining his power in the island, which is certainly more extensive than is generally believed.

The *American*, a morning paper of Manila, lays the whole matter to the abolition of the press censorship, which idea is a wholesale production of the editorial brain. Other inaccurate accounts will no doubt reach you through exchanges, for our local papers are serenely erroneous.

We hear that His Excellency the Governor has become a convert; at least in part, to the advantages of the Peak as a place of residence. Moreover, it is reported that Sir Henry Blake has decided upon the erection of a gubernatorial residence on the site of Mountain Lodge, which he rightly regards as a most charming spot for the purpose. It is in contemplation to build the new house a little higher than Mountain Lodge, which would give more space for grounds, lawns, &c.

### AGUINALDO ON THE ROSTRUM.

A CLEVER ORATION AT AN OPPORTUNE MOMENT.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Manila, 19th July.

The speech delivered by Aguinaldo on the anniversary of the proclamation of Philippine independence was recently given to the press correspondents and local papers of Manila by General Otis.

It is a remarkable document in many ways and quite in keeping with the grandiloquent and bombastic creations of the Tagalos. As reading matter it is well worded, picturesque, interesting, but in sentiment it is somewhat fantastic. Through it there runs a steady stream that is calculated to merge into the Spanish water. Like many other persons who have made vital change, anticipating something better, Aguinaldo points out to his loyal followers that the old masters were not so bad after all and infinitely more desirable than the pretending Americans. His tribute to the national solicitude of Spain is really affecting, and perhaps there is more than a grain of truth hidden away somewhere in it, and from this soft memory he takes the opportunity to call on people to stand aloof and face all foreign invaders.

If they accept it in a sincere tone it must be gratifying to Spaniards to hear these earnest, rising people call to Spain—"Filipinos, beloved daughter of the ardent sun of the tropics, commended by providence to the noble care of Spain, be not ungrateful; acknowledge her, salute her who warmed you with the breath of her own culture and civilization preserve in thy heart the remembrance of more than three centuries, which thou has lived with her usages language, and customs."

In the next paragraph the dictator bravely asserts "We will be slaves to none, nor will we allow ourselves to be deceived by soft words." The last four words formed one of the principal grievances against the mother country so tenderly handled above, but Filipinos are quick to learn and evidently will not stand for a second deception.

A neat political turn is made on the anti-expansion party of the United States, and in the reference to the Democratic party there is exposed one of the most cherished hopes of the Insurrectos. Possibly it is not false ground to stand upon.

The reference to Autonomy and the opposing rooted desire for independence pure and simple is timely and well stated.

Altogether the proclamation is cleverly arranged, all points being seized upon and put to their best use by antithesis and sequence, and it should be a powerful factor inswaying the "army of independence."

### SPEECH OF THE HONOURABLE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC, DON EMILIO AGUINALDO Y FAMY.

Beloved Brethren,—Let us remember that this day commemorates the greatest event in our political evolution, the first anniversary of the proclamation of our independence in Cavite, the 12th of June, 1898, the date on which the Philippine people, thirsting for liberty, justice, and the exercise of their proper rights, thronged to Cavite to carry out this highly patriotic manifestation, the beginning of a new era of progress and wellbeing for our idolized country, to the cry of "The Philippines Free and Independent." It was necessary to show to the world with unmistakable deeds our legitimate aspirations, fixing the point of departure, of our political advancement, and sealing our actions with the heroic seal of our glorious standard.

The first triumph of the recommencement of our labours was that of May 28 of last year, 300 Spaniards commanded by Major Paxos surrendered to the well-directed volleys of a small band of our gallant soldiers, whom they had attacked in the open field.

From that time our banner, flung to the breeze, shows its colours, each with its significance, that is, the wisdom, valour, and peace of the Philippines; more plainly speaking, our tricolor banner symbolizes the virtues of our men of science, the valour of our war-worn soldiers, and the peace of the family hearthstone.



Since then the people have not halted or rested; whole detachments of Spaniards surrendered to our troops; and day by day the towns recovered their liberty.

Filipinas! Beloved daughter of the ardent sun of the tropics, commended by Providence to the care of noble Spain, be thou not ungrateful; acknowledge her, salute her who warmed thee with the breath of her own culture and civilization; Thou hast longed for independence, and thy emancipation from Spain has come; but preserve in thy heart the remembrance of the more than three centuries which thou hast lived with her usages, language, and customs. It is true that she sought to crush thy aspiration for independence, so a loving mother opposes the separation forever from the daughter of her bosom; this but proved the excess of affection, the love Spain feels for thee.

Such an acknowledgement is a product of the virtue of wisdom signified by the first colour of our flag, which since that date has shown to the other nations the desire of our people to live for themselves; a longing which makes them face all foreign invaders.

But thou, Filipinas, flower of the ocean, delicate flower of the East, still weak, scarcely eight months weaned from the breast of thy mother, hast dared to brave a great and powerful nation such as is the United States, after barely organizing and disciplining thy little army.

Ah, beloved brethren! All this is true, and yet we reply that we will be slaves to none, nor will we allow ourselves to be deceived with soft words. Let us strengthen our hearts; we are in our own country. Let us continue to defend our Fatherland till independence is assured, for this is justice. We shall see that at last the great American nation will acknowledge the right which is on our side, and that the doctrine of the great Monroe that America is for the Americans is not forgotten, just as we affirm that Filipinas is for the Filipinos. True it is that some of the States of the American Union have arisen in our favour, especially the Democratic party, convinced that both victors and vanquished lose precious lives. Thus it is that many of the people and many statesmen censure President McKinley, qualifying him as inhuman for having ordered his military representative in Manila to seek means to bring about the outbreak of hostilities with the Filipinos.

These facts prove that they wish to try us to see if we are able to live up to the second colour of our banner, the red which signifies courage, heroism and martyrdom; for without heroes, without martyrs, without sacrifices a nation cannot live, therefore we should not resent this struggle with the Americans, in spite of their expressed desire to dominate all the Philippines. Well convinced are they of our rights, well convinced that we fight with justice and right on our side, and that autonomy is all show and deceit, only serving to save certain accumulated wealth.

We have never concealed our aspirations, we have declared to the world, calling upon the Almighty as our witness, that we aspire but to our independence, and to obtain that we will struggle on without faltering till we obtain it, perhaps from those who are now our enemies, and to-morrow will be our allies, as they were for the overthrow of the power of Spain.

We might well accept this autonomy which America offers us, but what can we do with it, if our ambition is Independence, the goal of the aspirations of all peoples, in obedience to a law of the Supreme Creator? If we are to accept it only to later overthrow by force of arms the sovereignty of America, as is, I believe the intention of the autonomists, making use of treachery and deceit, we cannot accept such procedure; we do not wish to be traitors afterwards; we wish to show our character of frankness and sincerity, and nothing more.

Let us avoid the example of those nations which, having been at one time colonies, accept autonomy to enable them to make their work surer once that everything was prepared. History has given us an example of this in recent events.

Let us persist in our idea, which is the only legitimate, noble aspiration of a people, which desires at all cost to preserve the national honour, spotless, pure as crystal, holding

high the noble brow, smooth, calm, and placid, free from flush of shame."

Thus there will not be a single Philippine autonomist; those who are so, in the eyes of the people are but time servers, fearful of losing their riches, threatened by the risks of war.

Philippines! Let us be contented! Let us strengthen the bonds of our union! Long live Independence! Long live the union of the Philippines! Long live the Liberating Army.

### SALVAGE BY THE "KINTUCK."

Messrs. Holliday Wise & Co., agents of the China Mutual Steam Navigation Co., Limited, inform us that they received yesterday morning the following information from their Shanghai Agent (Mr. G. Sutherland):—

Kintuck steamer. A cablegram is to hand from Colombo advising us of this vessel having returned to that port with the German steamer *Tannenfels* in tow, she having picked her up at sea with shaft broken. The *Kintuck* reached Colombo with this large German vessel on the 14th inst., and left the following day for the Canal after bunkering. The incident will unfortunately cause the Co.'s steamer to be somewhat later on arrival at U. K. than was originally contemplated but your shippers will well understand the reason.

### THE CHARGE AGAINST A POST OFFICE OFFICIAL.

At the Magistracy on Tuesday, before Mr. H. Gompertz, a clerk in the Post Office named Abdul Raman was charged with stealing a parcel containing two gold chains, valued at \$275, on the 19th May.

Mr. A. Barron, Superintendent of the Registration Department, said defendant entered the Post Office as a probationer on May 2nd, his duties being to sort mails and attend at the counter and receive parcels. A receipt in defendant's handwriting for the parcel in question was produced. It was dated May 19th. Witness detailed defendant's duty on receipt of the parcel.

The further hearing was adjourned.

### THE BRITISH MERCANTILE MARINE.

CAPTAIN G. C. ANDERSON ON THE NAVY LEAGUE MANNING SCHEME.

On Tuesday evening Captain G. C. Anderson delivered a lecture at the Peak Hotel, under the auspices of the Hongkong branch of the Navy League, on "The Navy League Manning Scheme and the light dues." Commander Hastings presided.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the proceedings, said—Many of you doubtless remember the refrain of a music hall song popular some years ago,

"We don't want to fight but by Jingo if we do."

"We've got the ships, we've got the men, and we've got the money too."

Whether the first in that list, the ships, existed in adequate numbers when the song was written, or even now, is open to grave doubt. The first and the last, however, ships and money, without men are useless, and their possession only an incentive to the plunderer. The Navy League, in pursuance of its self-imposed task, has for the past two years been vigorously pressing on the notice of the Government that want of men for our war fleet. It is on this vital question that Capt. Anderson has kindly consented to give us an address this evening.

Captain ANDERSON, who was received with applause, said—I have been asked to lay before you, on behalf of the Navy League, the facts as to their scheme for the more efficient manning of the British Mercantile Marine, and the reception of the Navy League deputation by Mr. Ritchie and Mr. Goschen, and to endeavour to enlist your sympathies with the efforts that are being made to provide a remedy for the existing state of affairs, which have now reached an acute stage and constitute a serious danger to the continued prosperity of our country. We desire to approach the subject free from

\*Quotation from one of Jose Rizal's poems.

all bias, looking only at actual facts, and having no other object in view than the preservation to our country of the command of the sea, which is necessary to ensure our continuance as a nation. Recent events have shown us that we have no friends in Europe, and that our safety alone lies in our strength, especially on the sea. Is it not then right, and patriotic, that we colonists should do all that lies in our power to aid and assist in the preservation of the command of the sea to our mother country, even if we only look at the matter from the sordid point of self-interest? To quote from a recent leaflet issued by the Navy League: "Our Colonies can no longer be considered safe from raids by reason of distance, and if their inhabitants are not dependent—as we in the United Kingdom are—upon the sea for bread, yet to them also is the command of the sea of deep and vital moment." The Navy League desires to urge upon all subjects of Her Majesty at home and abroad that the distant parts of the Empire are interested equally with the United Kingdom in the preservation of the command of the sea. Now in the war time "we must have a Navy capable of protecting our interests in the face of any combination that can be brought against us" and we must have a sufficiency of British born seamen to man our merchant ships that carry our food supplies, otherwise our vast fleet of merchant ships are of no use to us.

It is also necessary to have a reserve and a nursery of young seamen, upon which the Royal Navy can draw to fill up gaps, and this is the reason which has induced the Navy League to draw up a scheme for training British boys as sailors, for the League is convinced that no nation can keep a large, powerful, and efficient Navy without the backing of a strong, and efficient mercantile marine, and for this reason the hostile attitude of Mr. Ritchie, the President of the Board of Trade, and Mr. Goschen, the First Lord of the Admiralty, to the deputation of the Navy League, which recently waited upon them to explain the views of the League, a printed resume of which had previously been laid before these gentlemen after a correspondence expending over eighteen months, is to be very greatly deplored. There must be a reason in the background, which we do not know of, something probably connected with party tactics, which should not be allowed to endanger the safety of the Empire. The two gentlemen concerned are of transcendent ability, and their conduct in this matter is therefore simply incomprehensible. Lord Charles Beresford's comment is that the attitude of authority always has been to ignore great questions such as these till the Press and public force their attention upon these matters, and insist on something being done. The dearth of British seamen, and the fact that their ranks will have to be depleted in war time, by taking away their finest specimens for the Royal Navy, constitute in Lord Charles Beresford's opinion, a serious danger to the maritime interest of this country; and the problems of the food supply and the freight of raw materials and other merchandise are very much hampered by the danger. Lord Charles is distinctly of opinion that it is the duty of the Government to take up these questions and endeavour to find a solution of the difficulty, and that the best way of inducing them to do this is to agitate, place all the facts before the public, and persist in advertising our dangerous position, until the Press and the public insist on some remedy being found. It is better for the nation to be made aware of serious dangers in time of peace, even at the risk of informing foreign Governments too much about our necessities and weak points, than it is to allow them to discover these weak points in time of war, when it is too late to apply a remedy. This is strong testimony coming from such a source, and we have to remember that when once war is declared Ministers will pour out money like water, so that the better our state of preparedness, the less money will be wanted.

The situation is this. We own a total of about thirteen million tons of merchant shipping, which in 1897 required to man the vessels a total of 396,265 men, the colonial share of which was 84,445 men. If war broke out the First class Naval Reserve would be called upon as a matter of certainty. We would then have about thirty-five thousand British born seamen



to man our 13,000,000 tons of merchant shipping! How far we can depend on foreigners has not yet been satisfactorily settled, but in any case it will never do to take them into the calculation, for every effort would be made to deprive us of their services. Now no other nation could deprive us of our own gallant true blues if we had enough of them and the word went forth that they were wanted by their country, proper treatment being insured to them and a pension. That is the situation in a nutshell, unnumbered by ponderous statistics. The few figures I have given can be understood by all of you without any great mental effort, and I venture to think you will all admit that they present a very serious problem for solution. To show how we stand as to our Naval Reserve I will ask you to listen to the following statement taken from the Navy Estimates for 1899-1900:—

Qualified seamen, 1st class (old system)	11,700
Seamen class, 2nd class (old system)	11,300
Boys	250
Fireman	3,500
Pensioners	
Seamen	8,959
Royal Marines	2,949
Total	38,658

Now I hardly think that any one in this colony will argue that such a reserve is sufficient for a Navy such as ours. And the measure of our requirements is not the requirements of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, but the scale of preparation of other maritime powers. It is now admitted that for our Naval Reserve we must rely on the mercantile marine, and, owing to the employment of apprentices being discontinued, we find that British seamen are not being produced to replace those who die out, with the result that British seamen get scarcer year by year and from 1893 to 1897 they decreased by about 10,000. In 1851 there were about 6,000 foreigners and Lascars employed in British ships, in 1897 there were over 65,000 of them employed. The Navy League after about eighteen months' correspondence with the Government departments concerned, and many of the County Councils, produced a scheme for the enrollment and training of Boy Seamen, and the views of the League with regard to the scheme may be found fully set forth in the *Nineteenth Century* for January of this year. The proposal put before Mr. Ritchie was of an educational character. It was suggested that training ships, the equivalent of local technical schools, should be planted around our coasts, where British boys could be taught seamanship and the rudiments of his business, and so become qualified to take their place in our merchant ships as real British seamen, and supplant the inferior class of landsmen, the scum, and refuse, of our cities and slums, that crimps and others put forward for service in the tramps, who are obliged to take what they can get or go without. It was intimated that County Councils and other bodies would encourage the movement with financial aid, and it was proposed that the boys should pass from these school ships to regular employment, and that during the actual training on board merchant ships the Government should make payment to the shipowners in respect of apprentices trained and recruited by them. This is the proposal which the President of the Board of Trade declined to submit to the consideration of the House of Commons. Mr. Ritchie told the Navy League deputation, to whom he had granted audience, that the deputation was not of a very representative character, either from the point of view of the Navy or the mercantile marine, and altogether gave them the rough side of his tongue, getting somewhat roughly handled himself in return. Full reports of the interview are to be found in the home papers. Be it noted that Government intimated to the League that they need not enter into the question of cost. Now the Navy League never put forward their scheme as the acme of perfection and were quite prepared to have it criticized and amended, and the case as put forward by them was entitled to serious consideration seeing that it was the result of some eighteen months' correspondence between themselves and the Government and that they had no other object in view than the good of the Empire. The shipowners had not asked for doles or subsidies,

expensive Board of Trade advice, or even special legislation. The petition of the Shipping Federation, Limited, a body representing 75 per cent. of our 13,000,000 tons of shipping, to the House of Commons sets forth that British shipowners only "Humbly pray your Honourable House to take such measures as will ensure complete equality of Trade in British waters, also to order the publication of returns stating the numbers and nationality of foreign-born seamen who are resident, or settled, in this country and who are available for sea service in the same way as are British subjects." Equality of opportunity and conditions with foreign tonnage in British waters represent the maximum demand made on behalf of British shipping from the British Government, as is stated in the *Shipping World* of May 10th.

Mr. Ritchie stated "that he had been in some difficulty, as he hardly knew, when the deputation first approached him, whether it was intended to make representation from a naval or a mercantile marine point of view." Now, the Navy League had been 18 months corresponding with the Board or Trade about a scheme to enroll and train boy seamen and had furnished Mr. Ritchie with a printed resume of their views previous to his receiving the deputation, so that we see his attitude was simply intended to bluff the deputation. It would be an insult to his intelligence to say that he had not studied this question and mastered every detail of it, but of course he had to give way to party considerations, and this with all respect to Mr. Ritchie, who perhaps has done more to put matters right than any of his predecessors in office. Let us glance at what the Navy League and their supporters consider the principal points requiring attention so as to put the mercantile marine on a better footing.

- 1.—The entry, employment, and care of boy seamen.
- 2.—Inducement to shipowners to employ Royal Naval Reserve men in preference to foreigners and others, and to man their ships exclusively with Britishers.
- 3.—Old age pensioners.

It has been suggested that the increased employment of foreigners is due to the following causes: Because shipowners prefer foreigners as they are content with lower rates of pay. Because foreigners are more amenable to discipline, and are satisfied with inferior food and accommodation. Enquiry has not confirmed those statements. British shipowners and shipmasters would be only too glad to get British seamen if they were available, for the food, quarters, and pay, are the same, irrespective of nationality, but the British seaman is not there. People talk vaguely, and say the foreigners are more amenable and sober, that is so, they are more amenable, and more sober, than the trash who are to be found round shipping offices calling themselves seamen but who are only landsmen, and failures at that, and not for a moment to be compared with our old time seamen, a race that has built up our Empire and has been the mainstay in all our great naval battles.

Now as to the reasons for the dearth of British seamen. The principal cause is due to the decline in the entry of boy sailors since the passing of an Act in 1853, removing all restrictions as regards the number, nationality, and rating of the hands to be employed in British ships, so that now even the masters of these ships, and the pilots, in British waters, may be foreigners! Up to the year 1853, if a lad wanted to adopt a seafaring life he had no difficulty in doing so, as every ship was bound to carry a certain number of apprentices; and it was worth the owner's while to look after his youngsters and have them taught their business; and apprentices in their third year were generally the best men in the crew for the owner's interests. Shipowners used to argue, "that to be able to compete with the world, the labour market of the world had to be open to them," and in peace time this is in a sense true, but in war time the labour market of the world is not open to them, so that we have to fall back on our kith and kin, and the sentiment of patriotism is not yet dead in us.

Nowadays, steam has supplanted sail, and the carrying of apprentices is no longer compulsory. The managing owner of a joint stock

line of steamers will tell you "that it is not his duty to train boys into seamen to join the Naval Reserve, boys cost as much to feed as men, and do less work." His business is "to earn dividends for his shareholders and commission for himself." No doubt he is right in his contention, but it has been shown that it is of national importance, that shipowners should carry boys in their ships, so as to increase the supply of British seamen, and should employ British seamen, instead of foreigners and Lascars, so that we may have an ample supply in reserve to meet our requirements in time of war. Now if shipowners will do this, they do it not because they are under any legal obligation to do so for the carrying on of the business, but for reasons of state, and therefore the nation should make them reasonable compensation for the service rendered.

Since 1853 the sea service has fallen into disrepute with the labouring classes, as there is a stigma attaching to lads from the reformatory ships, and unless a lad commits a crime and gets sent to a reformatory ship there is very little chance of his getting into the merchant service as a seaman. Again, with a School Board education young men can do better on shore than by going to sea before the mast, and in these days, of universal knowledge they will not put up with indifferent food and dog's holes to live in, in addition to all the other discomforts of a sailor's life in the modern tramp. A good seaman of standing and experience does not care to serve alongside of inexperienced tramps and loafers with hardly a word of English at their command. "The scarcity of British seamen is not due to the absence of improvements in their wages corresponding to the rise in wages for trades on shore; for the wages of an able seaman have risen from about 45/- per month in 1850 to about 60/- and to 80/- per month at the present times." If there are no means for enabling lads to train and qualify as seamen, how can it be expected that the supply will be kept up? The official returns are instructive on this point. At the present time there are under 7,000 lads under training, whereas in 1850 there were something like 36,000 apprentices under training. A large proportion of the 7,000 have paid considerable sums as premium to enable them to qualify as officers. I think I have said enough to show you that the blame for the scarcity of British seamen is not altogether due to the British shipowner.

#### LIGHT DUES.

Unfortunately the Government have attempted to mix up the question of apprentices with that of the light dues. The fact is that they have nothing to do with each other. The light dues were originally granted to defray the expenses of the erection and maintenance of the lights on the coasts of the United Kingdom. Now shipowners during the last 45 years have paid as light dues about two million pounds sterling, over and above the amount required to light the coasts, or about 10½ per cent. in excess. The Royal Navy and yachts have paid nothing. This looks like class legislation with a vengeance. Seamen have also paid to Government under the Act 7 and 8 Wm. III. Cap. 121 something like £410,000 sterling in the shape of six pence per month, deducted from their pay, for certain benefits which they never received, and not one penny of this has ever been returned to seamen. Again, the Government derive considerable revenue from seamen, collected at the various ports under various heads, which appears in the estimates as miscellaneous receipts, which money should in justice be used for the benefit of the sea service, but is not, so that all things considered, shipowners and seamen have a very good claim to liberal treatment at the hands of the Government.

Time and again, committees of the House of Commons have recommended "that in future all expenses of lighthouses on the coasts of the United Kingdom should be defrayed out of the public revenue, as is the practice in the United States, Germany, and some other European countries; but no Government persists in holding on to this unjust source of revenue against the most expert evidence, and it was simply sheer compulsion which gave us the Merchant Shipping Act of 1898, which is disfigured by an attempt to bribe the ship-owners to carry apprentices by granting a percentage based on the amount paid for light dues to such vessels.



as carry boys, who are enrolled in the Naval Reserve. Yet Mr. Goschen stands up and says he can get all the boys he wants. No doubt he can, but he must pay for them. That process is known to all of us. Now the bulk of our patriotic ship-owners are only too anxious to help the Government and the country to get young seamen at a moderate rate—witness the offer of Messrs. Elder, Dempster and Company, but for over a century ship owners have felt that they had ground for complaint, and were being unjustly treated by Government. Had they put their foot down there is no doubt the light dues would have been swept away. Doubtless there were good reasons for holding their hands—but all the same, the light dues are doomed and the pill will not be gilded. What are we to think of Mr. Goschen's statement. The House was paying away public money and had to be made to think it was getting full value for it. That is to say, the Apprentice clause with its Light Dues rebate, which no intelligent shipowner wanted or wants, was carried through the House by deception—an immoral thing to do, and an audacious thing to boast of." I have quoted the words of the *Shipping World* in this matter. The fact is that the light dues and the apprentice question have nothing to do with each other, and Government made a mistake in mixing them up, for which penance will have to be done later on, for nearly the whole country are against ministers on the point, and little wonder, seeing that almost every other industry in the Kingdom is dependent on shipping directly or indirectly.

Now we come to the point that will do more than anything else to restore our mercantile marine, and that is "old age or disablement pensions." If training ships are established round our coasts which will attract boys of respectable parentage and adequate physique, to give these boys a preliminary technical education, such as is already supplied by the state for many shore-going occupations, making proper arrangement for the entry of those boys in the mercantile marine, and if desired in the Royal Naval Reserve, we would in a few years have laid the foundation for a constant supply of respectable men who would remain in the profession and, having something to lose, would not transfer their services to other nations. It of course must be made worth the while of the British shipowner to employ these boys without compulsion or other undue Government interference with the shipowner's business, and it must be admitted that British shipowners have shown some capacity for their business in face of grave discouragement. The Navy League in their explanatory memorandum on their scheme remark "that the keynote of the scheme from a financial and an educational point of view is the provision of scholarships, tenable upon training ships, by the various country and county Borough Councils administering funds under the Technical Instruction Act." Those who are interested will find the Navy League scheme and full information set forth in a little book, published by the Navy League, called "British Seamen, Boy Seamen, and Light Dues" of which I have largely availed myself in these remarks.

And now, Ladies and Gentlemen, with the view of enlisting your sympathies with the efforts that are being made for the regeneration of the British seaman, let me ask you who it is that has made our Empire what it is to-day? It has been made by our ships and our sailors, who alone can hold it for us. Is it not then worth our straining every nerve to make these men what they were in the olden time, the respected and feared of the rest of the world? Let us have laws to ensure their proper treatment, to encourage their habits of thrift, and let us endeavour to make their lot, in any case a hard one, as easy as circumstances will allow; and provide for these gallant men a pittance for their old age. On the coast of China the need for white men as seamen has never been felt, as the Chinese make excellent deck hands and very good firemen, but if we were at war we could not trust our ships to a crew, say, of forty Chinese with say six European officers and engineers. More white men would be required, and they would add largely to the expense. We have no Chinese sailors who claim British pro-

tection; if we had the question would be simplified considerably, but this shows us that if war was declared with any of the great powers, the question of seamen would affect us here, one way or the other. The Indian ports could not supply all the Lascars that would be wanted. At the present time we have one of the strongest Ministries that ever wielded power. They could settle the matter out of hand in one session, and gain much credit by doing so, but they are trying all they know to stave off discussion, and soon the matter will be taken out of their hands, for it will be forced on the constituencies and the cry will be *Injustice* to our own kith and kin, and be justice to our ship-owners, the backbone of our country.

The CHAIRMAN, at the conclusion of the lecture, said—In moving a hearty vote thanks, to Captain Anderson for his able and instructive address the greatest compliment we can pay him I think is to tell him he has made us thoroughly uncomfortable. I know he has me. Long ago, there was an old cry for "Free Trade and Sailors' Rights." We have got "Free Trade" but what has become of the "Sailors' Rights?" or has their acquisition resulted in the extinction of the British merchant seaman? When we fought the world our mercantile fleets were manned and officered by British seamen—the man-of-war's man and merchant seaman were practically interchangeable—even landmen were good enough at a pinch. Things are changed now; trained men—and trained men only, can be utilised. Continental nations have grasped this fact, all their merchant seamen are trained men, have served in their war fleets, and are liable to serve again, meanwhile earning a livelihood in the British mercantile marine. Thus the Continental naval reserves are capable of manning their entire war fleets twice and three times over. We cannot man the whole of our war fleet even after calling out the Coast Guards and Naval Reserve (were all the latter to be available instantly—which is impossible) stripping our coast in the hour of peril, and depriving our merchant fleets of the small numbers of British seamen they now possess. What is to become of our trade? How is the food supply of Britain to be maintained? Such, ladies and gentlemen is the position—the position the Navy League is endeavouring to get the nation to face while there is yet time. We have got the money but we have not got the men. "A strong man armed keepeth his house" is as true to-day, after the Peace Conference at the Hague, as when it was written a long time ago.

Captain ANDERSON said a few words in reply and the proceedings terminated.

### THE DISTURBANCE NEAR UN LOONG

#### PROCEEDINGS AT THE MAGISTRACY.

At the Magistracy on 21st July the three Chinamen who were arrested for being concerned in the disturbance at Un Loong on Wednesday were brought forward, two Chinamen being complainants.

Captain Superintendent May said—The facts of the case are as follows: The two complainants went with Mr. Danby and certain other gentlemen to view some land in the Un Loong district. When they got there they were abused by the inhabitants of the neighbouring village, who used some violence, especially towards the two complainants. In justice to these villagers I must say that it appears there is some dispute about the ownership of this land, and defendants' excuse for their conduct is that these complainants have either sold or were trying to sell land which did not belong to them. The truthfulness of that contention was borne out by the fact that when they were asked to proceed to the Police Station, which is not far off, and prefer any charge they had against complainants, they did so quite willingly, and were thereupon arrested. I propose, your worship, to give the evidence of the two complainants, because they bear certain marks upon them which if I delayed the case would disappear, and when I have done that, I propose to ask for a remand until further enquires have been made into the matter.

His Worship—May I ask what you are charging these men with?

The Captain Superintendent—With riot. His Worship—And there is a second charge of assault?

The Captain Superintendent—I have not put in any second charge. They might be charged with a common assault.

His Worship—Assault occasioning bodily harm?

The Captain Superintendent—I would not go so far as that, because really the bodily harm was not of such a nature as to justify the police in bringing a charge of so serious a nature as that.

His Worship—Then a charge of common assault will be sufficient?

The Captain Superintendent—Yes.

Evidence was then called and after several adjournments the case was finally disposed of on the 27th July, when the Magistrate, in sentencing the prisoners, said that under the English Government they were not allowed to take the law into their own hands, and if they did so they would get themselves into serious trouble. If they had any disputes they must take them either to the police or to the Registrar General. In consideration of their being only ignorant villagers he would deal leniently with them and impose a fine of \$5 each and bind them over to be of good behaviour on their own recognisance of \$50.

### PROHIBITION OF THE IMPORT OF FLOUR INTO COCHIN-CHINA.

Mr. R. Chatterton Wilcox, Secretary of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, writes:—

This Chamber is informed by the Government that they have received further information in regard to the prohibition of the import of flour into Cochin-China. I enclose copy of the letter of the British Consul on the subject.

(Enclosure.)

British Consulate, Saigon,  
21st July, 1899.

Sir,—I have the honour to draw your attention to the notice in the *Journal Official* of this colony regarding flour; the original date of the 12th June is retained, but there is an altogether new paragraph, that the receiving steamers shall have been in quarantine during their stay in Hongkong! Further, I am told at the Customs that no Flour can be shipped with other cargo. Kindly make this public.—I have the honour to be, &c.,

(Signed) C. F. TREMLETT,  
H.B.M.'s Consul.

The Colonial Secretary, Hongkong.

### UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL AGENCY LIMITED.

The third annual general meeting of shareholders in the above company was held at the offices of Messrs. Dodwell and Company, Limited, in Queen's Buildings, on Thursday afternoon. Mr. E. S. Wheeler (General Manager) occupied the chair, and there were also present Messrs. D. R. Crawford, R. Cooke, G. Stewart, A. Ritchie, T. Skinner, and A. H. Stewart (Secretary).

The following is the report presented to the meeting:—

Gentlemen:—The General Manager has now to submit to the shareholders the accompanying Statement of accounts for the year ended 31st May, 1899.

#### ACCOUNTS.

The balance at the credit of profit and loss account, including \$936.46 brought forward from last year, \$8,188.16, which it is proposed to appropriate as follows:—

Write off launch <i>Gladstone</i> .....	\$ 750.00
do Furniture and Plant.....	425.16
Carry forward to new account.....	6,991.00
	<b>\$8,188.16</b>

The increase in the business of the Company has rendered it necessary to carry a larger stock of material. So far it has been possible to avoid calling up further capital by employing the profits in the business, so they are not now available for payment of a dividend.



## BUSINESS.

The Company's business in Hongkong has continued to grow and give satisfactory results. At Shanghai the results continued to be unsatisfactory, so that branch was closed at the end of December.

## GENERAL MANAGERS.

Mr. Arthur Anderson having left the Colony, it is proposed to appoint Messrs. Dodwell and Company, Ltd., General Managers, and for this purpose certain alterations in the Articles of Association will be submitted to the Shareholders at an Extraordinary General Meeting.

## AUDITOR.

The accounts now presented have been audited by Mr. W. H. Potts, who offers himself for re-election.

E. S. WHEALLER,

General Manager.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1899.

## BALANCE SHEET, 31st MAY, 1899.

LIABILITIES.		\$	c.
To capital 9,900 ordinary shares of \$10, of which \$2 per share paid 19,800.00			
100 founders' shares of \$10 fully paid	1,000.00		
		20,800.00	
To bills payable	17,371.94		
To sundry creditors	25,119.83		
To profit and loss account, balance	6,991.00		
		\$70,282.58	

## ASSETS.

	\$	c.
By cost of launch <i>Gladiator</i>	7,500.00	
Less written off	750.00	
		6,750.00
By value of furniture and plant as per last account	815.75	
Since expended	147.71	
		963.45
By amount written off and proceeds of Shanghai plant	503.48	
		400.00
By value of material on hand	55,318.04	
By unexpired portion of insurance policies	89.44	
By sundry debtors	7,692.55	
By cash in hands of General Agents	32.55	
		\$70,282.58

## PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, 31st MAY, 1899.

	\$	c.
To trade expenses, salaries, commissions, launch working, rent, advertising, etc.	29,485.51	
To interest	1,502.91	
To auditor's fee	50.00	
To balance appropriated as follows:—		
Amount written off launch <i>Gladiator</i>	750.00	
Amount written off furniture and plant	445.00	
Amount carried to new account	6,991.00	
		8,186.16
		\$39,224.58
	\$	c.
By balance from last account	936.46	
By profit on sales	38,255.12	
By transfer fees	23.00	
		\$39,224.58

The SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen, you have had the accounts and report in your hands for some time, and with your permission we will take them as read. At the last meeting the Chairman said he hoped that on the present occasion we should be able to pay you a dividend. We have earned a dividend, but unfortunately we cannot pay it. We consider that in dealing with a company of this sort instead of calling up capital it is much better to go slowly and find out what the company was likely to do and what the results were likely to be. It is not improbable that before the next annual meeting we may think it desirable to make a small call. The working of the company in Hongkong has continued to show satisfactory results. The business has grown and the accounts show that the profits have grown. Shanghai, unfortunately, continues to give unsatisfactory results. It was stated at the last meeting that it had been decided to continue the Shanghai branch for a further period to see whether the hopes then entertained were fulfilled. Those hopes were not fulfilled. Shanghai showed no immediate improvement, and we

reluctantly came to the conclusion that Shanghai was not a field for this company and that we had better shut up, which we did at the end of last year. We are keeping a look-out for any field which is within our scope where it may be desirable to establish a branch, but after the experience we have had in Shanghai we shall go rather slowly. At present our efforts are confined to developing and fostering the Hongkong business, and I think that next year we should be able to come before you with a satisfactory report. Although we are not dividing the profits this year the larger portion will be carried forward. We propose to write off \$750 for the launch *Gladiator*; nothing has been written off for it hitherto and it is in excellent order. We are also writing off a rather large sum—\$445.16—for furniture and plant. In closing the Shanghai branch and selling the furniture there was a loss which is included in the amount written off. I do not know that there is any other point I need refer to. I shall be pleased to answer any questions before moving the adoption of the report.

No questions being asked the report was adopted, on the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. COOKE.

Mr. COOKE—Before anything else is done I should like to ask, if I am in order in asking, if it is possible in any way to recognise the services of Mr. Arthur Anderson. I believe he had a great deal to do with the initial working of this business and with its success up to the present, and I really think his services should be recognised in some way. Unfortunately he has had to sever his connection with your firm but I think if we can do it at all there should be some recognition of his very valuable services.

The CHAIRMAN—In reference to what Mr. Cooke has just said, I may say that in deciding that there should be no dividend this year I felt that perhaps it was hardest on Mr. Anderson. The profits you have made would enable the company to pay 15 per cent. after which Mr. Anderson would have been entitled to \$1,000. It would also have enabled the founders to be paid a dividend and the ordinary shareholders a further five per cent. The only way in which this can be dealt with is, I think, for any of you gentlemen to propose that Mr. Anderson be paid \$1,000, leaving it to the General Manager to make the payment. I think you are entitled to do that.

Mr. COOKE proposed that Mr. Arthur Anderson be paid \$1,000 out of the profits of the year for his services to the company.

Mr. G. STEWART—I have much pleasure in seconding that. I know that Mr. Anderson had a great deal of work to do in the initial stage of this company's career, and I think he deserves some recognition.

The motion was carried unanimously, the CHAIRMAN remarking, in putting the motion—No one knows better than myself the amount of work Mr. Anderson did for the company.

On the motion of Mr. CRAWFORD, seconded by Mr. COOKE, Mr. W. Hutton Potts was re-elected auditor.

The CHAIRMAN—That concludes the business of the ordinary meeting. We will now proceed with the business of the extraordinary meeting.

The SECRETARY read the notice convening the extraordinary meeting, which had been called for the purpose of submitting a special resolution making certain alterations in the company's Articles of Association.

The CHAIRMAN—A copy of the resolution has been posted to each shareholder and has been in your hands for some days. The only object of these alterations is to provide for the absence of Mr. Anderson and for a change in the constitution of the firm from Dodwell, Carlill, and Company to Dodwell and Company, Limited. In making that change it has been considered advisable to abolish the general managers altogether. Since Mr. Anderson's departure I have been the general manager, and as far as Hongkong is concerned I am Dodwell and Company, Limited, so that the whole thing is a little bit of a farce. I do not think it is necessary to have any general managers on the lines we have had them before. There is nothing else in the proposed alterations. Therefore I propose—"That the Articles of Association of the Company be altered in manner following:

(a.) Article VI., Sub-section 1.—By eliminating therefrom the word "Two" and substituting therefor the words "Dodwell and Company, Limited, as."

(b.) Wholly expunging Article VI., Sub-section 2, and substituting therefor the following Article, namely:—"The General Managers shall hold in their own right not less than 200 shares in the Company upon each of which all calls for the time being due shall have been fully paid up, and shall take the entire superintendence or direction of the business and working of the Company. The representative in Hongkong for the time being of the General Managers shall take the chair at all meetings of the shareholders of the Company."

(c.) Wholly expunging article VI., sub-section 3, and correspondingly renumbering sub-sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14.

(d.) Eliminating the words "one of" from the last line of article VI., sub-section 7, (as re-numbered).

(e.) Eliminating from sub-section 8 (as re-numbered) of article VI., the words "or by the General Agents" and the words "and with the remuneration of the General Agents."

(f.) Wholly expunging article VI., present sub-sections 10 and 11, and re-numbering and substituting therefor the following articles, namely:—(9) "The remuneration of the General Managers shall be a commission of 5 per cent. upon all gross sales, in return for which they shall provide in their offices all necessary clerical assistance for conducting the business of the Company. The General Managers shall also be entitled after a dividend of not less than \$15 per cent. per annum, calculated on the actual amount for the time being paid up on the ordinary shares, has been paid to the ordinary shareholders, to an additional \$2,000 per annum so long as such dividend is maintained." (10) "The General Managers shall have power to appoint Agents in other places for the Management of the business of the Company, the salaries of whom shall be paid by the Company, and may issue Powers of Attorney for the appointment of such Agents."

(g.) Eliminating the words "the General Agents, and" from the second line; the words "or any of them" from the third line, and the words "General Agents or" from the fourth line of Sub-section 12 (as re-numbered) of Article VI.

(h.) Eliminating from Article VIII., Sub-section 12, the word "Agents" and substituting therefor the word "Managers."

(i.) Eliminating from Article IX., Sub-section 3, the words "or either of them."

(k.) Eliminating from Article X., Sub-section 13, the words "under the hands of" and substituting therefor the words "given by."

(l.) Wholly expunging Article XIV., Sub-section 5, and substituting therefor the following Article, namely:—" (5.) The representative in Hongkong for the time being of the General Managers shall preside at every meeting of the Company. In case at any meeting such representative shall not be present within half an hour after the time appointed for holding the meeting the shareholders present shall choose some of their number to be Chairman."

(m.) Eliminating from Article XXII. the words "General Agents."

Mr. CRAWFORD—I beg to ask as a matter of form whether the solicitors of the company have assured you, as I suppose they have, that the Articles as altered are quite in order.

The CHAIRMAN—The solicitors drew these alterations up.

Mr. SKINNER seconded the motion which was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN—The confirmatory extraordinary general meeting will be held on Friday, the 11th of August. That is all the business to-day. I have to thank you for your attendance.

The Rev. Nathan J. Plumb, one of the oldest foreign residents of Foochow, died at Sharp Peak on Tuesday, 11th July. Mr. Plumb came to Foochow thirty-two years ago as a missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church and has been one of the most esteemed and successful labourers of that Church, greatly beloved by the Chinese and highly esteemed in the community.



# THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAM-BOAT CO., LIMITED.

The following is the report of the Board of Directors to the ordinary half-yearly meeting of shareholders to be held at the office of the Company on Monday, 31st July, at noon:—

The Directors beg to submit to the shareholders the report and statement of accounts for the half-year ending 30th June last.

After paying running expenses, salaries, premia of insurance, repairs and all other outgoings, there remains, including \$7,989.97 brought forward from last account, the sum of \$150,648.66 at credit of profit and loss account. From this amount the directors recommend that a dividend for the half-year of 8 per cent. on capital, or \$96,000, be paid to shareholders, and that the balance of \$54,648.66 be carried forward to new account, thus making ample provision for the outlay referred to below.

The steamers' earnings compare favourably with those of the corresponding six months of any previous year.

The customary repairs have been effected during the half-year, and orders have been given for a pair of new boilers and a crank shaft for the *Powan* which will cost about \$35,000.

The Honourable J. J. Bell-Irving and Mr. C. Beermann resigned their seats at the Board upon leaving the Colony, and the Directors have nominated the Honourable J. J. Keswick and Mr. E. Goetz to fill the vacancies, subject to confirmation by the Shareholders at this Meeting. In accordance with the Articles of Association the Honourable J. J. Keswick and Mr. E. A. Gomes retire from the Board of Direction by rotation, and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

The retiring Auditors, Messrs. A. O'D. Gourdin and F. Henderson, also offer themselves for re-election.

E. R. BELLIOS, Chairman.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1899.

30th June, 1899.	ASSETS.	\$	c.
Value of 4 steamers and 4ths of <i>Fatshan</i> ..	771,837.50		
Value of 2 steam-launches ..	47,500.00		
Value of wharves, hulks, moorings, &c. ....	29,777.72		
Value of properties at Wuchow & Kongkun. ....	8,315.27		
Value of lighters <i>Sun Lee</i> and <i>Wo Lee</i> ..	13,500.00		
Value of coal, stores, and spare gear ..	12,351.27		
Value of furniture ..	750.00		
Value of shares in public companies ..	328,855.00		
Value of Chinese bonds ..	1,034.48		
Property foreclosed ..	4,400.00		
Loans on mortgage ..	613,500.00		
Fixed deposit with the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ..	22,795.52		
Cash with the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ..	108,858.59		
Premium on insurance policies unexpired ..	9,225.41		
Interest accrued to date ..	957.68		
Installments paid account new tow boats and lighters, and new stern wheel steamers for West River trade ..	61,500.91		
Sundry debtors ..	7,798.67		
	<b>\$2,042,020.22</b>		

30th June, 1899.	LIABILITIES	\$	c.
Amounts of capital, 80,000 shares of \$15 each, fully paid up ..	1,200,000.00		
Amount of refund of capital of \$5 per share on 10 shares unpaid ..	50.00		
Amount at credit of depreciation and insurance fund ..	600,000.00		
Amount at credit of equalization of dividend fund ..	9,000.00		
Amount at credit of investment fluctuation account ..	34,136.55		
Unclaimed dividends ..	12,098.80		
Hongkong wharf special account, amount received from Government to be expended on new wharf ..	22,719.52		
Sundry creditors ..	13,548.49		
Amount at credit of profit and loss account ..	150,648.66		
	<b>\$2,042,202.02</b>		

30th June, 1899.	Dr.	\$	c.
To amount paid for repairs to steamers ..	22,107.71		
To directors' and auditors' fees ..	2,570.00		
To balance to be appropriated, viz.:—			
Dividend at 8 per cent. on \$1,200,000 ..	\$96,000.00		
To be carried to new account ..	54,648.66		
	<b>\$175,506.37</b>		

31st Dec., 1898.	Cr.	\$	c.
By amount brought forward from last account ..	7,989.97		
30th June, 1899 ..			
By net earnings of steamers ..	133,364.61		
By interest on investments ..	83,256.79		
By transfer fees ..	105.00		
	<b>\$175,506.37</b>		

30th June, 1899.	Dr.	\$	c.
To balance ..	600,000.00		
30th June, 1899. ..			
By amount at credit ..	600,000.00		
	<b>\$600,000.00</b>		

30th June, 1899.	Dr.	\$	c.
To balance ..	9,000.00		
31st Dec., 1898. ..			
By amount at credit ..	9,000.00		
	<b>\$9,000.00</b>		

## PUNJOM MINING CO., LIMITED.

The following is the Manager's report for June:—

### TANGKONG.

Adit Levels.—Some ore was mined from these levels and milled, proving to be low grade.

Level No. 1 (50 foot level). Crosscut No. 1.—Driven 24 feet, making it a total length of 105 feet; across the course of Lode No. 2. This Crosscut continued in what appears to be lode matter, varying in character, and latterly of very low grade.

North drive from Crosscut No. 1.—Driven 28 feet making a total length of 82 feet. This was continued bearing easterly, through country rock, to drive on Lode No. 1, to facilitate the transport of ore from Lode No. 2 to the shaft.

South Drive from Crosscut No. 1.—Driven 27 feet, making a total length of 87 feet. This was driven 2 feet in April instead of 23 feet as stated in that report. It was continued on the lode but turned westerly with a view of cutting the foot wall.

The country is so broken up here that it is impossible to tell with certainty whether this drive has cut out of the lode or not, but, in any event, the rock it was driving through during the month is of little or no value.

Crosscut No. 2.—Westerly.—Driven 24 feet making a total length of 40 feet. Some good ore was developed in this crosscut but it was passed through, and broken up country come into of much the same general character as was encountered in crosscut No. 1, and South drive, (bearing westerly), from crosscut No. 1.

From these developments it appears the hanging wall of lode No. 2 is poorly defined at this level, so far as they go, and hence the extent of the good ore body here is the more difficult to estimate.

Level No. 2 (100 foot level). West drive.—Driven 7 feet making a total length of 61 feet 6 inches. It continued to show a fairly well defined lode of low grade ore 2 feet to 4 feet in thickness. Work was discontinued at this point for the present to enable better progress being made in developing the lode cut in crosscut No. 1.

Crosscut No. 1.—Driven 9 feet, making a total length of 17 feet, when it was stopped to the better drive on the lode cut therein, which where cut is about three feet thick and having an average assay value of 1 ounce 1 dwt. 10½ grs. fine gold per ton. The ore is heavily mineralized and most of the values are in sulphurets which will be saved as concentrates.

The probabilities are that this lode is a continuation of Lode No. 2, had in the 50 foot level, judging from its character and dip, but because of the country being so broken up above it is particularly difficult to estimate with certainty.

South Drive from crosscut No. 1.—This was started on the Lode cut in this crosscut and driven 19 feet. The lode showed well defined all the way therein and some 3 feet to 4 feet thick, but not of so good a grade as where cut first at this level.

North drive from Crosscut No. 1.—This was started on the lode cut in this crosscut and driven 16½ feet. The lode was well defined all the way therein but pinched down to a little less than a foot in thickness and of somewhat lower grade than where cut first at this level; it was however opening out wider again and promises to improve in grade.

### AWAH.

No. 3 Cutting.—This was extended, having become an adit drive, 25 feet making it a total length of 114 feet.

No lode has been cut therein but a massive black dyke like formation, carrying a little gold was passed through, that may, it is just possible, lead to something of value.

Surface prospecting was continued here and little pockets and patches of payable ore found, but nothing, as yet, that shows signs of any permanency.

### GUBAU.

A little further prospecting was done along the line of reef here but nothing of any importance located.

The principal shaft and crosscut therefrom, that were sunk and driven some years ago, were emptied of water and cleaned out.

The reef had been passed through in the crosscut, but no development work was done on it there. It is well defined, about 18 inches thick, but of poor looking quartz and very low grade at this point.

North Drive.—This was started on the lode and driven 18 feet thereon. No improvement was shown therein.

South Drive.—This was started on the lode and driven 27 feet thereon. The ore improved a little but is not yet near payable. This drive will come in under the old main cutting where good gold is reported to have been got in the past, in between 100 feet and 200 feet, and where it is hoped we will find a pay ore chute.

### JALIS.

All work was stopped here and the pump and everything of value taken out of the workings, which have filled with water.

### GENERAL PROSPECTING.

This and prospecting development work were continued, principally at the Bukit Sarong section of our territory, but nothing of value or much promise so far found.

### REDUCTION WORKS.

The equivalent of 16 stamps were run on Headings and 6 stamps and concentrator on Tankong ore treating and yielding product as follows:—

Ore.	Tons.	Amalgam ozs.	Ballion ozs. (dry wt.)	Concent. rates Tons.	Assay value.
Headings	2,412	233.80	88.60	0	2 s. d.
Tankong	445	56.15	21.28	15	12 12 11
Total	2,877	289.95	109.88	15	

The Tankong ore treated was principally from the adit levels, a little coming from development work at Level No. 1.

### CYANIDE WORKS.

These were cleaned up during the month, covering the treatment of 304 tons of tailings, which yielded, 68.13 ozs. bullion, worth £1 2s 5½d per ounce.

### GENERAL.

Machinery.—The erection of a boiler and winding engine at Guban was completed.

A second boiler was put up at "Tankong".

Rainfall.—This was but 4.36 inches for the month.

Health.—There was Considerable sickness among Asiatics.

## THE GREAT EASTERN AND CALDONIAN GOLD MINING CO., LIMITED.

The following report has been received from the Manager at the mines:—

I have the honour to report upon the following work done:—

### ZULU MINE.

The south drive is now in 58 feet, with a new formation showing in the face. During the last ten feet the old formation, which had gradually become poor, died out altogether. We are stopping this work for the present in order to take out a trial crushing from the bottom of the shaft, as this work would be in the way of the drive. After this trial lot we will ask your instructions with regard to this mine, as the ground is hard.

### RISK AND SHINE MINE.

This is the softest ground so far we have got, and as the foul air has at present been removed we have started the work on this mine again.



We have sunk a winze 12 ft. deep on the reef from the old workings, and are driving towards the shaft a distance of about 30 feet, of which 17 have been accomplished. As soon as the shaft is reached we shall stop the reef out by underhand stoping, and run no risk with regard to foul air then. The reef is on the average a good two feet wide, and shows nice gold. It is apparently the best stone we have got at present, and easy to take out.

#### BANK OF ENGLAND MINE.

The South drive is in 23 feet with more stone showing in the face, but we have stopped this work according to your instructions, and confine ourselves to stoping at present.

Leading stope on small good reef driven 30 feet.

Second stope is in 9 feet.

Third stope just started.

The reef is on the average 13 inches wide, shows good gold, but seems to split into strings at intervals.

The large reef will be carefully prospected before more work is done upon it, as it apparently contains only very little gold, which also will account for the poor yields from this claim so far, as the bulk of the crushing stuff was composed of this very large lode.

#### CALIMONIAN MINE.

The engineer has arrived to put up the poppet legs and the winding plant, which latter has not been ordered yet. We are looking out for a second-hand winding engine to carry us down to a good depth if required. The old shaft, which has to serve as an air hole, it being repaired prior to sinking a winze on the reef. A trial line will lead from the brace of the poppet legs into the ore floor of the battery, which is barely one hundred feet away, and work from this mine consequently should be very cheap.

#### BATTERY.

Crushing with ten head was resumed on the 22nd May, but as the shoes and dies had worn very low, the battery was not working well, and as besides the stamper shoes were showing signs of being filled with lead and as our spare set of shoes on examination proved to be in the same way the battery was stopped and cleaned up pending the arrival of new shoes from another firm, which have been promptly ordered, whilst the others have been returned to the maker. 97 tons gave 21½ ounces of retorted gold, a very poor result, but the pans contained a good deal of sickened silver, which we have no appliances to deal with at present. The tailings both for this and the last crushing assay over three dwt. per ton.

The old tailings from crushings before our time seem to be very poor, as the pan in which they were tried yielded only very little amalgam, which was put in with that from the ore.

#### KAUB.

The Manager's Report for the month of June 1899.

Raub Hole Section.—I am very pleased to say that some very good gold bearing ore has been got in the north and at the bottom of the winze sunk below the 22 ft. level. This winze is 50 ft. below the level, making the total depth from the surface 270 ft. The gold bearing part of the lode is small, 3 in. to 4 in.; some parts of it are phenomenally rich 1½ lbs. of ore crushed in the mortar giving at the rate of 1,010 ozs. per ton of ore, but this was an exceptionally rich piece of ore. The fellow piece that it was broken from was sent to the Singapore office. We have now driven about 20 ft. on the gold bearing stone. This find is of considerable importance as it shows that good gold lives in the deep ground. If further development should prove it to be a permanent make it will add considerably to the value of the Company's property. Before this can be worked properly the Main Engine Shaft will have to be sunk a further depth of 200 ft. the present depth being 125 ft.

The Crosscut going East from the 220 ft. level is now in 235 ft. the face being in hard black slate. At about 220 ft. in several quartz leaders were passed through; a little gold was got in one but nothing of a payable nature.

Bukit Hitam Section.—The new Main Engine Shaft 14 ft. by 5 ft. clear of timber has

been sunk and timbered to a depth of 9 ft. at which depth the water became too strong for manual labour. We shall have to put pumping machinery in the shaft before we can sink deeper, this I hope to have at work in three or four weeks.

In the workings we are driving south of the course of the lode from No. 1 north air shaft, the lode shows fair gold in the stone in breaking.

I am also putting in a crosscut from the main level half way between the engine shaft and No. 1 south air shaft, this is in 15 ft. in quartz carrying good gold. Prospects of the mine are very good.

Bukit Koman Section.—The most important developments during the month in this mine have taken place in the south end No. 1 level. In this level for the last 200 ft. we have had little or no lode, only a well defined formation on the footwall with occasionally a little ore and gold. At 1,210 ft. in from the crosscut a fault cut out the formation which we had been following. I decided to come back to 1,100 ft. and put in a cross cut east to see if I could pick up the lode in that direction. After driving 15 ft. we cut the lode 4 ft. thick of solid stone carrying fair gold. From present appearances the lode appears to have made a heave over to the east and we have been following the tail end of the splice. This is an important discovery as it proves the lode to be continuous going south.

In the No. 1 Level North we have made a start to clean up the debris from the last burst of water we had in this one. Extreme care has to be taken in doing this work.

No. 2 Winze North.—This is sunk to a depth of 33 ft., the bottom being in hard black slate.

No. 2 Winze South is down 63 ft. with good gold showing in the bottom. This winze has been sunk all the way in quartz and carries good gold the whole distance. There is still 33 ft. to go to break through to the No. 2 level.

Stopes.—With the exception of No. 1 stopes, all the stopes over this level are showing large bodies of crushing stuff, especially Nos. 5, 6, 7, and 8. In these stopes the crushing stuff is from 20 ft. to 35 ft. wide the whole of which is sent to the mill. A great deal of it is small leaders and slate which crumbles to small stuff when broken. Some of these leaders are extremely rich. The bulk of the last crushing came from these stopes.

The crushing stuff available in this section of the mine is far greater than estimated.

No. 2 Level going North.—The lode is a good deal broken up at present but I have no doubt will soon make solid again. It still carries fair gold.

No. 2 Level South.—We are still cross-cutting east for the lode.

No. 1 South Engine Shaft.—This has been sunk and timbered the required depth to open out to meet the No. 1 south level Bukit Koman. The frame for the opening set has been placed in position at 109 feet and a start made to cut the pit 14 ft. by 9 feet. We will have 80 feet to drive to cut the No. 1 level Bukit Koman, which we will break into at 1,150 feet south from Bukit Koman shaft.

No. 1 North Engine Shaft 14 ft. by 5 ft. clear of timber. I have located the site of this shaft on the north side of Bukit Jellis Ketchil 1,160 ft. north of Bukit Koman shaft. A start has been made to sink and 18 ft. sunk and timbered, 10 ft. has been puddled around the top of the shaft to keep out surface water. The collar of the shaft has been placed in position and we are now erecting a shed and fixing the windless.

A start will be made at once to erect pumping and winding machinery over this shaft.

Bukit Jellis Section.—It was found after pumping for a month that one 8 in. pump made little impression in lowering the water at the 150 ft. level, so a second 8 in. pump was put in the shaft and we have now got the water below that level.

The rush of water is coming from a big vug in the west crosscut 150 feet level. This has drained our old prospecting workings. As soon as the east crosscut is in far enough I will make a survey and connect these workings with the 150 feet level and see if we can trace the gold from them.

Battery.—The general clean-up took place on Monday last, 10th instant, for the months of May and June, when 2,450 tons of ore gave

a return of 2,101 ozs. 1 dwt. 12 grs. of smelted gold, being 17 dwts. 8½ grs. per ton. The following are the quantities of ore crushed from the different mines:—

Bukit Koman	2,402 tons.
Bukit Hitam	38 "
Raub Hole	15 "

2,450

After effecting some repairs to the machinery crushing was resumed the same night.

Electric Installation, Sempam Section.—The principal work done on this section during the month is putting up the posts to carry the main cables. About 2½ miles of the posts are erected and a little over 2 miles of the main cables are placed in position. About ¼ mile of telephone posts are placed on the track ready for erection.

This work is proceeding slowly owing to a good deal of sickness amongst the coolies.

The bungalow for Resident Engineer and quarters for the staff are finished. Nothing further can be done at the Power Station till the electric machinery arrives or on the pipe line until the balance of the pipes arrive from England, this part of the work being very much behind.

At the Raub end of the cable track about 1½ miles of posts are erected and about another mile laid on the track all ready to put into position.

New 40 Stamp Mill.—The work of erecting this is proceeding steadily. The buildings for housing the machinery are well on towards completion as also are the hoppers for feeding the mill.

The bank to carry the railway to the stone crushers is almost finished. The water lobby and battery supply pump are connected with the dam.

New Dam to supply the mill with water is almost finished. There is now 4 feet of water in it.

Taking the work all round fair progress is being made considering the difficulties to be overcome in carrying on extensive works in a country like this, and the class of labour available to do the work with.

WM. BIBBY.—Manager.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.

#### PIRACY ON THE WEST RIVER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR.—The recent daring—very daring—piracy of the *S. S. Tui ping* within hail of Kowloon points to two facts: (1) The increased audacity of these river pests; for did they not seize a launch and board from outside in broad daylight? (2) The very inadequate policing of these waters.

H.M.S. *Sandpiper* has been placed upon the West river for police duty; but that *multum in parvo* is not Sir Boyle Roche's bird. She cannot be in two places at the same time. The pirates muster in force between Samshui and Wnchow, as well as in the Kungchuck and Kungmoon districts of the West river.

I would suggest that H.M.S. *Snipe* be put in commission at once, and for the following reasons: (1) She is of more use afloat than lying in sections at the Naval Yard, and she was sent out here for use. (2) If the two sister ships are working together, they can relieve each other in the upper reaches of the present cruising ground, and the boat that has had say a month between Samshui and Wnchow can take the next month's duty upon the lower reaches, where the fresh sea breezes, so urgently needed by the crew of such a closely packed craft, blow in from the green water.—Yours, &c.,

PILOT.

#### THE PEAK TRAMWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR.—The Peak Tramway has been run for so many years with so few accidents or mishaps that I am loth to say anything in criticism of the management. But lately we have had quite a series of little misfortunes, and if these continue I fear the confidence of the public may be shaken in the absolute safety of this



well managed little line. I believe the plant and rolling stock are all subjected to quarterly tests, and I daresay the recent mishaps are mostly due to exceptional causes, and if this is the case it might be well for the management to make some statement on the subject to reassure the public. Perhaps, too, the Government should undertake periodical inspections in addition to the annual test. I make these suggestions in the friendliest spirit, and trust they will be so received.—Yours faithfully,

PASSENGER.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1899.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."  
Dear Sir,—Our attention having been called to a letter in your issue of to-day signed "passenger," respecting the recent slight stoppages in traffic on the Peak Tramway, we shall be obliged if you will publish the following short explanation, received by us from the Tramway Superintendent.

We may add that on the occasion of any mishap or detention, a detailed report is sent to us at once by the Superintendent.—We are, dear sir, yours faithfully,

THE HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAMWAYS CO., LIMITED.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS AND SON,  
General Managers.

(Enclosure.)

27th July, 1899.

Messrs. John D. Humphreys & Son,  
General Managers

Dear Sir,—In reply to your enquiries asking for a short explanation of the causes of the three stoppages that have occurred lately, I may say briefly—in addition to my detailed accounts sent to the office—that the first mishap took place on Sunday morning last, when the breakage of a wheel delayed the running two hours. This was caused by no fault of the wheel or any part of the machinery, but by the pointsman not allowing the up car to clear the points before altering them for the down car, the result being that the hind part of the car was partly derailed. On this occasion the car was stopped by the brakesman within 5 yards of its derailment.

The second mishap occurred on Sunday night, when one of H.E. the Governor's coolies riding on the back seat upset a small kerosine lamp, on which occasion the car was delayed a few minutes until the fire was put out.

The third stoppage took place on Tuesday last. When the 5.30 p.m. car was nearing Kennedy Road Station, the guide bracket that leads the rope under the car struck one of the pulleys, which broke the guide. This was comparatively a trivial matter and on the car arriving at the Peak Station a hasty repair was made to avoid delaying the traffic. Unfortunately the repair was hardly sufficient and the car had again to return to have the guide properly fixed, causing a detention of half an hour.

With regard to inspection &c., the rail, cars, and machinery are examined daily and every thought is given to the safe running of the service.—Yours faithfully,

C. B. BUYERS,  
Superintendent.

## A GRIEVANCE FROM BLUE BUILDINGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Dear Sir.—The P.W.D. evidently purposes repairing the road opposite Blue Buildings and for this purpose have had in readiness on the spot for several weeks a large quantity of road metal. Instead of preparing it for use prior to bringing it to the scene of intended operations it has been sent down large and this morning a gang of stone breakers were set on to reduce it to the required size, much to the annoyance of the residents of the neighbourhood. While these operations are going on living in Blue Buildings is akin to living next door to a foundry, the noise of the hammers is so incessant.

It is very provoking that these public works should be carried out with so little consideration for those for whom the work is done, i.e., the public. One would think that the public were here for the convenience of the P.W.D. instead of the opposite.—Yours faithfully,

SUFFERER.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1899.

## THE PLAGUE.

During the week ended 22nd July there were 30 cases of plague and 32 deaths, as against 64 cases and 65 deaths the previous week. The daily returns for the present week have been as follows:—Sunday, 7 cases, 7 deaths; Monday, 6 cases, 6 deaths; Tuesday, 4 cases, 2 deaths; Wednesday, 5 cases, 8 deaths; Thursday, 8 cases, 8 deaths; Friday, 3 cases, 4 deaths.

## DEATH OF A EUROPEAN FROM PLAGUE.

On Wednesday afternoon the remains of Mr. Hans Rehwoldt, who died of plague in Kennedy-town Hospital in the morning, were interred in the cemetery at Happy Valley. The deceased had been in the employ of Messrs Kruse and Co. for some time, and was attending to business within a day or two of his death. Last week, however, he complained of feeling unwell, and on Monday his temperature was so high that a medical man was sent for and an examination disclosed the fact that he was suffering from plague. He was at once taken to the Hospital, where he lay inexpressible the greater part of the time up to his death. On Tuesday afternoon he was conscious for about an hour, and he utilised his time by writing a note to his parents in Luback (Germany) and also one to his employers. Deceased was only 23 years of age. The flag at the German Club was on Wednesday flying half-mast.

## THE CUSTOM-HOUSE AT TSINTAU.

We make the following translation from the *Ostasiatische Lloyd*:—

The Chinese Customs at Tsintau affords the *North-China Daily News* occasion for remarks that have surprised us in the highest degree. When our English cousins concern themselves with our colonial mistakes we are generally accustomed to see their press more or less enjoying our misfortunes. The circumstance, however, that on this occasion the *N. C. Daily News* assumes the role of warner causes us to attentively examine what it says. This is the article under notice. (Here follows a translation of the article, which was reproduced in the original in the *Daily Press* of the 15th July, in which the policy of establishing the Chinese Customs in the free port of Tsintau was criticised and the statement was made that the German merchants at Tsintau were strongly opposed to it.)

While, continues our German contemporary, we absolutely deny the right of the *N. C. Daily News* to ask the German Governor the reasons for his action, this belonging absolutely to his superior authorities, yet we will not conceal the fact that a number of German merchants in Tsintau do hold the view expressed in the article in the *N. C. Daily News*. At the time that the Imperial Government notified the decision regarding the provisional Custom-house we published an article which, as we then stated, came from a well informed authority, and in which were given the essential reasons which had influenced the Imperial Government in regulating the matter so and not otherwise.

"If the *N. C. Daily News* affirms that the Chinese merchants will find their interests prejudiced by the establishment of the Customs at Tsintau, we affirm on the contrary that it is the Chinese side that the greatest benefit will be derived. Whether, however, the period of one short week is sufficient, as our contemporary seems to think, to form a definite judgment upon the advantages or disadvantages of the new arrangement we may doubt. We are far from saying that every regulation of the Kiaochow Government is to be called good. At the end of two weeks we for our part have not yet at hand the necessary material to form an impartial view. So soon as such material is available we will return to the subject.

On Wednesday morning Leung Kan, cook at 135, Des Vœux Road, was lighting a fire, and in order to make it burn up quicker he threw some kerosine oil on. The bottom of the can containing the oil fell out and some of the oil got on to his clothes, which became ignited. His cries attracted the other servants, who put out the flames, but the boy was so badly burned that he died at noon on the same day.

## TYPHOON AT SHANGHAI.

Shanghai, 22nd July.

The very remarkable typhoon from which we have been suffering for two days seems to have started from a point somewhere to the north of Formosa to make its way straight westward to the coast of China. The centre seems to have arrived somewhere north of the Chusan Islands at about 3 a.m. yesterday, and then to have stopped, the persistence of the wind in the north showing that, as reported by the Sincow Observatory, it was stationary to the eastward of Shanghai nearly the whole of yesterday. The rainfall here up to 11 p.m. yesterday was 3.39 inches, and this has so loosened the ground that the wind, which reached force 8, has done a large amount of damage in the Settlements and the outside roads. The lowest reading of the barometer in the Settlement was 29.0 at 3 a.m. yesterday. A large number of trees and fences have been blown down in the streets and on the outside roads, the French Bund and the Public Garden having suffered very severely. Both telephone and electric light wires have given way in several places; two of the electric light circuits were put out for a couple of hours on Thursday night, and telephonic and telegraphic communication was so interrupted that the Father in charge of the Meteorological Station at Sincow had to walk in through the storm yesterday morning to the Semaphore Station to gather and impart information. Several of the matcheds in the Public Recreation Ground were blown down, but "Little Kiaochow," as the German pavilion is popularly called, stood unharmed through the gale, a proof of the solidity of German construction in the Far East. At midnight on Thursday the head resident boy at the Swimming Bath warned the other boys there to keep awake and on the lookout for squalls, and at 2.30 a.m. the whole structure collapsed and is now a mere heap of bamboo poles and mats. The Dutch Consular flagstaff is nodding to its fall in Hongkew, and several telephone and electric light posts are being held up by the wires, one on the Sinza Road being particularly dangerous. There have been, as might be expected, unusually high tides, but the sampans and cargo-boats generally stowed themselves away in safe places before the gale was at its worst. Not a single vessel has arrived from outside, nor have any left Shanghai during the last twenty-four hours; there are several due, but is hoped they have found places of refuge in good time. The Volunteer Parade called for last night had, of course, to be postponed, while a great part of the matched Drill Hall on the Soochow Creek has been demolished. We have not heard so far that the typhoon has caused any injury to life or limb, and trust that this good record will not be broken.

At 11.30 p.m. yesterday the wind was still from the north, and at midnight the Public Garden was submerged, there being nine inches of water on the gravel path abreast of the red lamp at Garden Point.—*N. C. Daily News*.

## FRENCH ACTION IN KWANG-CHOWAN.

The *Universal Gazette* states that the French have taken Hsiungchow and Shih Men in the Bay of Kwangchow-wan. Some forts have been taken down and French officials have been nominated over each village which the French have placed under their control. Proclamations have been issued informing the people that they were under the French Government but no taxes of any kind would be imposed on them. The inhabitants are greatly alarmed at this action. The vernacular paper adds that Hsiung is situated at the south-east of Kwangchowwan in the jurisdiction of Kacchow. Shih Men is situated on the north-west of the same Bay to the west of Kacchow, and adjoining the first named place. Both are important entrances to Kiangchowwan.—*Mercury*.

At the Magistracy on Tuesday two boatmen were each fined \$25 for being in illegal possession of arms and ammunition. The previous day a Chinese constable saw defendants engaged in removing some parcels from the shore at Praya West to a sampan, and on examining the parcels he found that they contained 37 revolvers, 3,250 rounds of ammunition, and 800 boxes of caps.



TWAUTIA CHAMBER OF  
COMMERCE.

The foreign hong in Twautia have decided to start a Chamber of Commerce, the first meeting of which was held at Jardine's on Saturday, the 9th instant, at which rules were passed and officers elected. The rules of the Amoy Chamber were adopted *en bloc*. Mr. Best, Agent for Jardine, Matheson & Co., was elected President, and Mr. Bryer, of Smith, Baker & Co., Vice President. There was also a Committee elected, consisting of Messrs. Gillingham, Low, and Baber—*Formosan*.

A NATIVE VOLUNTEER CORPS  
AT SHANGHAI.

Mr. Wang, the Shanghai magistrate, entertained at dinner on Sunday evening 16th July, at Chang Su-ho's garden, Bubbling Well Road, nearly one hundred well-known Chinese merchants and gentry of this port, to talk over a plan the magistrate has of raising a Volunteer force on the English Volunteer system, consisting of young men of the better classes, within Shanghai district. Nearly 150,000 was subscribed on the spot, and there seemed to be considerable enthusiasm, especially among the younger Chinese present, who were refreshingly bold enough to say they were quite willing to join and learn their drills "on condition the officials promise not to interfere with the organisation." Arms and ammunition will be provided by the Kiangnan Arsenal.—N. C. Daily News.

## SHOCKING SUICIDE AT SHANGHAI.

## ASPHYXIATES HIMSELF.

Shanghai, 17th July.

Considerable regret is being felt within the settlement at the death of Mr. H. D. Patch, of the Shanghai Brewery, which occurred yesterday afternoon at his quarters close to the business premises. The sorrow is all the more heightened by the fact that the deceased came by his death in a manner which leaves no doubt that it was an act of self-destruction.

The deceased had been a resident in China for over twelve years, and had been connected with the brewing industry the best portion of that period. Success had not always followed his exertions in his commercial life, and failure to realise his brightest hopes, brought with it a depression in spirits, which his friends noticed was rapidly making him more morose, bringing a disinclination to enjoy life as he had previously done. A few days ago he transferred all his interest and responsibilities in the Brewery to Messrs. J. W. Gande & Co., and since then he appears to have become very despondent, those around him noticing that he had become more reticent in his manner, and melancholy in mien. No serious notice was however taken of the change in his manner so that when his first cousin, Mr. Sampson, made a casual call upon him yesterday afternoon he was surprised to find Mr. Patch lying on his bed on his left side, quite cold with a gas rubber tube lying against his face, death having evidently been caused by asphyxia. The police were at once summoned and the body removed to the Shanghai Mortuary where Dr. Cooper made a post mortem examination this morning pending the usual formal enquiry into the cause of death.

## THE INQUEST.

Mr. F. S. A. Bourne, the Coroner, at 11 o'clock this morning, opened an enquiry into the circumstances attending the death of Henry Howell Patch whose body was found on the previous evening at his quarters in the Brewery in the Mackay Road as above stated.

Mr. Alexander Sampson said he was a first cousin to the deceased, and yesterday afternoon made a kind of afternoon call upon him. He knocked at the door and received no answer but subsequently gained admittance to the room when he found there was a very strong smell of gas. The windows were all closed and on opening them found that there was a rubber gas tube suspended from a bracket above the bed on which deceased was lying, and leading down to the mouth or nostrils of deceased. There was also a piece of rag on the top of the head and hanging down over the forehead. Witness removed the rubber tube think-

ing that there might be some chance of saving life, but it was too late, the deceased was quite cold. Deceased was undressed at the time, and the gas was turned right on.

By the jury—The deceased had been in trouble for some time and had been depressed over his financial embarrassments. Notwithstanding that there was nothing in his manner which would lead him to suppose that the deceased contemplated self-destruction;

Dr. W. Cooper deposed to being called by the police at 7.30 p.m. last evening. On entering deceased's room there was a strong odour of gas. He examined the body and found it was quite cold, death having ensued three or four hours previously. He considered death was caused through asphyxia, caused by inhaling the gas through the tube. The eyes were open, and the fingers were clenched.

Mr. Sampson, recalled, stated that there was no occasion for any lamp being in use when he first saw the deceased, and there was no indication that a lamp had actually been burning. He did not notice whether the tube was twisted under the arm of the deceased.

Inspector Kelly deposed to being called by the last witness and saw the body in the position described by Mr. Sampson.

The Chinese "boy" who had been servant to Mr. Patch for the past six months said that his master had not eaten any food except tea and toast for about two weeks. Yesterday morning he went to his room at about half past seven and asked the deceased whether he wanted any tea. He got a negative answer, and he went again in the afternoon when the deceased told him that he did not want him in the room. He however again went into the room and found his master dead, and he immediately went away to inform Mr. Gande. The rubber tube the deceased took to his room from the office about two weeks ago, and about a week ago he noticed that his master had fixed the tube to the bracket with the other end on the bed. He disconnected it, telling his master that it was no good as such a smell came from it. The deceased was always a good master to him.

Mr. H. Capel deposed that he lived in the next room to the deceased who was a man of very eccentric habits. It was his custom to lie down on his bed even in the hottest weather, and close all his windows. Witness left the Brewery early yesterday morning and returned at about eleven o'clock so that he knew nothing of what had transpired during the day. He did not think that the "boy" had exactly stuck to facts when he stated that the tube had been affixed to the bracket the week previous, for if that were so, as he lived in the next room, he must have smelt the gas.

Mr. J. W. Gande said that he saw the deceased on Friday, and he then seemed in his usual state of health. He was always in financial difficulties, and witness took over the Brewery on July 1st, including all the business debts, but not his private ones, and matters were now put straight. Mr. Patch was always a reserved man.

The jury after a short deliberation returned the following verdict:—"That the deceased died from asphyxia caused by gas taken by himself while in an insane condition."—China Gazette.

## HORRIBLE CRIME AT YOKOHAMA.

MURDER OF A FOREIGNER AND TWO  
JAPANESE WOMEN.

Yokohama, 18th July.

A terrible crime was discovered about 7.30 a.m. on Monday in China Town, Yokohama, a young American named Nelson Ward and two Japanese women, Tonooka Sue (24), and Suzuki Hatsu (20), being found murdered at a low saloon called the Rising Sun, at No. 133. The Japanese police were speedily informed of the facts, and enquiries lasting most of the day were made by the officials, the result of the investigations being the arrest about one o'clock of a man named Miller, an ex-sailor, who is well known in the saloons and low resorts of China Town.

The story of the crime is a peculiarly horrifying one. The murdered man Ward had already made himself somewhat notorious in Yokohama, and in point of fact would probably have been arrested, had he lived, on various

charges of forgery. He was an American and apparently a man of some education, smart in appearance, with a certain affectation of gentility—altogether a character by no means rare in ports like Yokohama. He lodged at a boarding house on the Creek-side, and was an *habitué* of the saloons of Honmura Road and the vicinity. It is stated that he was a native of Abingdon, Virginia, and was a medical student.

Rumours as to the motives and circumstances of the crime are more plentiful than facts, but it would appear that Ward, in the intervals of his other occupations, paid his court to the Japanese woman Tonooka, who was virtually the proprietress of the Rising Sun. Tonooka is a native of the village of Inasa, Kamo district, in the province of Ise, and her her mode of life since she wandered into the squalid precincts of China Town may be imagined. She had been the mistress of several foreigners, and finally invested her savings in the grog-shop at No. 133.

One of her former patrons was Robert Miller, the man now under arrest. Miller is a man of middle age, an American by nationality, a sailor by calling, and apparently a loungeur by inclination. He deserted from an American sailing ship some time ago, and has since been hanging about the back streets of the Settlement. Some three years ago he cohabited with the woman Tonooka, but finally left her without money, and naturally enough she turned to other directions for her support.

Since his return to Yokohama, Miller has, it appears, paid visits to Tonooka, with the idea of regaining her favour, and on Sunday he went into the saloon and asked for drink, which was refused him. He appears to have become very angry at this rebuff, and probably the knowledge that Ward was on particularly good terms with the hostess kindled his fury against both the man and the woman. Ward, indeed, was spoken of as likely to take over the business and have it registered in his name.

Though the house where the crime was committed is in a most crowded quarter, no sound seems to have been heard by the neighbours during the night. Early in the morning—about six o'clock—the *momban* of the next house saw Miller leaving the place in company with a Japanese gambler, and an hour or so later a female servant, going to her duties, was shocked on entering the Rising Sun premises to find the body of Ward lying in the bar near a sofa, his throat cut, and a pool of blood round him. Upstairs an equally ghastly sight met the eye. The two Japanese women were lying one on the floor and the other in a European bed, cut and stabbed about the head, one of them—Tonooka—having an ear cut off. It was quite evident from the nature of the wounds, that the murder could not have been perpetrated more than three hours before the discovery of the crime. The motives of the murderer, whoever he may be, it is impossible to guess. Especially mysterious is the killing of the girl Suzuki, who was simply a waiting maid. The only theory is that she awoke to detect the assassin at his work and paid the penalty of her watchfulness.

A garment belonging to Miller is said to have been found stained with blood and there were, it is said, traces of blood on clothes he had taken off before he was arrested, but we cannot vouch for the truth of these statements. It appears, however, that quite early in the morning Miller entered another saloon called Jim's Place No. 136, and in very excited manner asked for a drink, vowing that he would shoot the bar-keeper if he were refused. He also asked for a room, with which he was accommodated and he there changed his clothes, afterwards going to sleep. From his peculiar conduct and from other clues suspicion at once fell on him and after being kept under surveillance all the morning he was arrested about one o'clock. When a representative of this journal visited the Kagache Police Station, Miller was lying apparently asleep on a bench.

Information of the crime was given to the Police at about eight o'clock, and Mr. Ikariyama, Superintendent of the Kagache Police Station, at once took the matter in hand. Later Mr. Tantsumi, public procurator, and Mr. Miyajima, Judge for Preliminary Examinations, accompanied by Dr. Fujii, investigated



the matter, and they were occupied in the enquiries till late in the afternoon. The body of the murdered man was definitely identified by Mr. G. H. Scidmore, of the American Consulate. Cards bearing his name found in his pocket also left no doubt as to the matter.

The police are following up the Japanese with whom Miller is alleged to have been leaving the house, and who is supposed to have been his accomplice.—*Japan Mail*.

### CHUNGKING.

3rd July.

Mr. Kato, Japanese Consul, left for Yunnan-fu via Kueiyang on Monday, 26th ult. He will get the rainy season to travel in, which is extremely unhealthy in that southern province.

Messrs. Burn, Murdoch, and Bush, who have been staying here as representatives of Mr. Pritchard Morgan, M.P. for the last three or four months, are going to make a move this week, and go on a visit to the great Salt Well district of this province. In the two towns of Tsiliaokin and Kongkin there are fully 300,000 people all more or less interested in the salt well industry. Mr. Hancock, of the Standard Oil Co., is also here, and it is supposed he has his eye on the possibility of working the petroleum wells of the same district to better advantage. We are glad to hear Mr. and Mrs. Archibald J. Little are likely to return here in October.

The river is now about 80 feet above its winter level and the temperature has gone above 100 deg. in the shade.—*China Gazette* correspondent.

### WEIHAIWEI.

6th July.

Our postal service continues its erratic course. Recently a new regulation has come into force at the Chinese post office, whereby parcels water-borne from Shanghai or Chefoo are not subject to an additional rate as formerly, and international parcels so carried are taxed in the single domestic fee only. It is to be hoped the central authorities may soon see the absurdity of treating the Weihaiwei office as an "Inland Office" and thus free it from many of its present disabilities. For example, the office here cannot forward an international mail direct to Shanghai when opportunity offers as is sometimes the case. It must go via Chefoo, thus losing the mail on occasion, or one must post one's letters on board the steamer.

Then again, no bag of international mail is made up for the office here, so that residents receive their mails in a most erratic and uncertain way; now through the post office from Chefoo a couple or three days after the fleet's and the Commissioner's mail have arrived here, and now through the kindness of the Commissioner, on whose small staff the assorting and ordering of mail matter must throw a heavy additional burden. It is said the British post office has been approached on the subject, but that Institution refuses to establish an office here on the ground of expense. And this with a surplus of £4,000 per annum! There are better days in store for Weihaiwei, no doubt, and meantime we are all under obligation to the officers, European and Chinese, of the Chinese post office, and to the Commissioner and his staff as above mentioned, for such postal facilities as we now enjoy.

As already mentioned, the headquarters of the British administration at Weihaiwei are on the island called Linkungtao, off which the ships anchor, and where only leave is given to the men. Where also, with one exception, the foreign firms have established themselves, where there are policemen, a daily Court of Justice, and where are cleanliness and general comfort, thanks to the unremitting vigilance of Her Majesty's Commissioner and his small but efficient staff. The houses on the island have for the most part a southern aspect, the principal streets running east and west with an outlook over a wide sweep of water stretching fully five miles, where the bay is widest to the south. To the west, and just a little south on the mainland, lies Flagstaff Camp where a hundred marines find accommodation. Further west lies the city Weihaiwei—*Terror of the Sea* shall we call it? which is not under British jurisdiction. To

the north, still following the sweep of the Bay lies the Matou, or port of Weihaiwei, the city itself standing by a sandy beach. At Matou a small but busy place, the chief native business is transacted. Unlike the city its streets are narrow and badly paved. Now Matou has ever been a place of average Chinese filth and from which nauseating smells are never long or altogether absent. But those who knew the Matou in earlier years tell us that never was the place in such a vile condition before. The exceptional noisomeness is largely due to the naval contractor's slaughter-house, which has been established there since the contract fell into the hands of a Chinese firm. Not far from this slaughter-house are some foreign residences, and only a little further away are the headquarters of the 1st Chinese Regiment, which is marched almost daily through the main street to the parade ground outside the east gate of the city. For some time past the health bill of the European officers has been far from satisfactory, only a few escaping unscathed, some being more seriously ill. It is difficult to escape the conclusion that we have here cause and effect. It is not too much to say that the condition of the Matou at the present moment is a disgrace to the flag under which it is supposed to be governed. The British authorities let it severely alone; it will not deal so leniently with them if steps to remedy this scandalous state of affairs are not taken speedily. It is said that shortly all unlicensed dogs on Matou are to be summarily dealt with. A boon to be sure, and a welcome move if we may gather from it that the authorities are about to discharge some of their responsibilities on the mainland as well as on the island. There, needless to remark slaughtering is forbidden. It should not be difficult to raise a tax from the shopkeepers and others on the Matou, which economically administered would do much to mitigate the nuisances mentioned above. A police force, too, is needed, but it is to be hoped it may not be a duplicate of the Chinese force which at present terrorises the island.

Fishing-boats returning from N-wohwang and neighbourhood with the proceeds of their catch report having fallen on evil times. In harbour and at sea they have been boarded and robbed of money and cargo, and that not by one band of pirates—there seem to have been several according to the accounts of the men. It is a pity the *Fume* and the *Whiting* are away. Here is work for which they are just cut out! As it is there is only the *Powerful*!

For twenty years preceding the war with Japan, pirates have given no trouble in northern waters; but since the war, there has been a recrudescence, increasing yearly. It will probably be found that their lairs are in the northern of the Miao Islands, off Tengchowfu. Quite a number of local boats are said to have been "held up" during the past few days.—*N. C. Daily News*.

### TIENTSIN.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Tientsin, 14th July.

The political situation in Peking can only be characterized in the words of the Irish schoolmaster as "dull as ditch-water." At the moment the volcano, on the sides of which we all comfortably dwell, is as tame as a Dutch dune; and if to-morrow is to see us fleeing helter skelter down the sides; well—we will wait till to-morrow comes. The Bank (Hongkong and Shanghai) opened its new commanding premises in Legation Street with solat and with copious libations of "the foaming grape of Eastern France." This, with the significant fact that after thirty years of protest and representations Legation Street has been cleaned, levelled, and macadamized, is the most potent and patent fact in the foreign life of Peking during 1899. *E pur si Muove*.

Whether there is wile behind the move or not no one can say, but the Dowager is coquetting with the mask of Reform. Progressive literature in the booklet and pamphlet form has again appeared not only on the bookstalls, but in the book shops in Tientsin, and, it is occultly said, with the direct approval of the powers that be. Nay, more! On dit that the august lady herself dips into the quondam pernicious stuff, and is herself

almost constrained to be a Progressive. The rapidity of this change of attitude is suspicious. The only natural explanation of it is that the astute Imperial opportunist fears that her nephew, Jung Lu, is getting too powerful and is making overtures to his enemies for a coalition against him.

Social life and sport in Tientsin are at vanishing points, and no wonder! During the latter half of June we had Fahrenheit over the century four times in one week. (Max. 108). For once at least in Tientsin the dry heat was oppressive. The rains have now come, and we are in for our six weeks' annual penance.

Peitaiho has completely altered the conditions of summer life in North China as far as women, children, and, we might add, diplomats and missionaries are concerned. There are now three hundred foreigners recuperating in this watering place instead of patiently enduring the discomforts of the fever-ridden plains. Although there are a hundred separate camps, in the four locations, there is still a demand for houses greater than the supply. Sir Robert Hart has again left the Capital for Peitaiho, his second exit in thirteen years. He derived so much benefit from the change last year that he had practically no option this season. The British Minister's house will be ready before the autumn; a note which reminds me to remark that the people in the Legation fully expect to see Sir Claude back in the Fall. They do not share the impression so common in the South, that his health will preclude his return to China. His Excellency's children with their aunt are at Peitaiho.

In Tientsin itself we are perturbed by rumours of competition in the lightering. For a period of twenty years our one big joint stock affair, the Taku Tug and Lighter Company, has had the monopoly of the river traffic. On the whole it has done the work well, only when there is a glut of shipping at the Bar have its resources been unable to cope with the trade. These gluts have been more frequent of late years, and when they occur the loss by detention is very considerable. The opposition is somewhat obscure, but none the less real for that; it is supposed to be with some of the big shareholders of the China Merchants Company in their private capacity. They are said to have already ordered eight lighters and two tow boats in Shanghai, and to have as their objective the exclusive or subsidiary lightering of the China Merchants' fleet. If this be realized it will indeed be a serious matter until such time as the expanding trade of the port again requires all the resources of the old Lighter Company. The China Merchants in recent years have had the sole transit of the tribute rice; it is clean cargo, quickly and easily handled, and is a great source of profit to all concerned. The new venture will probably at once get all this portion of the import.

Tientsin is this year again maintaining its rate of expansion. Two large hongs with machinery for wool cleaning, a wool mill, a Church, and a Girls' school are more or less in hand. A Swimming Bath is spoken of and will in all probability be a reality next year. Notwithstanding the great increase in private houses in recent years the demand is still greater than the supply.

Gordon Hall has had extensive galleries added this spring, and a new Club-building commensurate with the greater dignity of the port is at present the subject of a select committee's enquiry.

Mr. Charles is expected here to-day as successor to Mr. B. C. George Scott in the British Consulate. Mr. Scott leaves for Canton in the course of a few days.

We have at present half a dozen Indian officers here on linguistic mission, a sign of the times! They prefer Tientsin to the Capital, where quarters are often unattainable, and dirt and discomfort are supreme.

At the Magistracy on 1st July four Chinamen were charged with being in possession of arms without a license. The previous day a Chinese detective searched a sampan occupied by defendants and found there 119 revolvers, 3,900 rounds of ammunition, and 490 boxes of cartridges. First defendant was fined \$50, and the other \$10 each.



## CANTON NOTES.

FROM THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO." ]  
 The robbers are getting bolder than ever and the mandarins, pretending to be blind and deaf, are too lazy to devise any measures to root them out. Li Chin, Fo Tean-hoi, and An San, all well known robbers in Saichin district, have been joined lately by Wan Kau, Kwok Lo-sz, and other notorious robber-leaders of different districts. They have now over two thousand robbers under their sway and have taken possession of the east and west sides of the great mountain Saichin, whence they issue forth in large bands in broad daylight to commit crimes of every description. Each robber is armed with a rifle and two revolvers. The people, knowing that the robber force is so large, allow them to do what they like and dare not offer any resistance. Nearly all the well-to-do citizens of the said district have shifted their families to other places for safety, and the poor villagers, being coerced by the robbers, are obliged to go over to their side. A few days ago a feast of thirty-five tables was planned in a restaurant by the leaders to invite other robbers to join them. The feast was not paid for and the owner of the restaurant dared not say anything. Each silk shop has been forced to pay them four hundred dollars and all the other shops are also required to pay according to their business, large or small. The name of their leader is Tung Sai-Lun-I-long and it is said they intend to declare a rebellion in the seventh month. The case has been reported by the gentry to the Viceroy, who sent three hundred soldiers to the scene on the 7th instant. It is very doubtful whether such a small number of soldiers can cope with so large a force of robbers, who are all well armed. On the 8th instant a meeting of the gentry was held in Ming-ning-tong, in Canton, to devise a plan to root out the robbers, and it was agreed to ask the Viceroy to send Colonel Cheng Wai-lam with the soldiers under his command to the scene. There are about two thousand robbers in the said district. They divide themselves into bands of two hundred each to march into the neighbouring villages to demand money by force. The local authorities dare not interfere with them.

There are about thirteen hundred robbers in Wanchai, in Kwangsi, mostly men concerned in the late rebellion. They reside in the fastness of a mountain and issue forth at night to commit robberies. Several days ago they broke into a village named Tin-Tau Hu and robbed all the houses, about sixty altogether. They try to induce people to join them and are thinking of raising the flag of rebellion again.

H. E. Ng Chung-cheung, Provincial Judge of Canton, died on the 20th inst. and his duties are to be taken over by the Provincial Treasurer in conjunction with his own.

The 2nd August, being appointed for the celebration of the birthday of H.M. the Emperor Kwang Su, the Viceroy has given instructions to the officials of all grades, civil and military, to assemble in Man-Shau-Kung on the 1st August to offer a thanksgiving service, which is to continue till the 7th August.

## HONGKONG.

There were 1,702 visitors to the City Hall Museum last week, of whom 158 were Europeans.

The death rate during the month of June was for the British and Foreign community, 41.6, and for the Chinese community, 37.6.

There were two cases of enteric fever last week, both Europeans. With the exception of these these were the only cases of communicable disease reported last week.

At the Magistracy on Wednesday several persons were on the information of Inspector Fisher fined \$10 each for neglecting to limewash their premises.

A *Gazette* extraordinary was issued on Thursday containing a notification prohibiting the export of arms and ammunition for a further period of four months.

The appointment of the Rev. T. W. Pearce to be Acting Inspector of Schools and Acting Hon. Secretary to the Board of Examiners during the absence from the colony of Mr. A. W. Brown is gazetted.

The French cruiser *Jean Bart* arrived on Thursday from Tonkin.

H.M.S. *Grafton* left homeward bound at eight o'clock on Saturday morning. She was commissioned on the 22nd April, 1896, and it may exactly three years on the day of her departure since she first entered this harbour. She is due at Plymouth on the 1st September. We wish her a successful and pleasant voyage.

At the Magistracy on Wednesday Un Lee Un, alias Un Yuk Lun, assistant shroff in the Dairy Farm Company, came up for sentence, he having the previous day pleaded guilty to obtaining by means of false receipts the sums of \$17-70, \$67-70, and \$38-20. He was sentenced to six months on each count—18 months in all.

On Thursday afternoon Messrs. Hughes and Hough commenced the sale of a series of valuable properties, the remainder of which will be offered to-morrow. The lots offered yesterday comprised houses in Queen's Road West, from No. 299 to No. 325, and the prices realised ranged from \$4,000 for the higher numbers to \$8,900 for the lower.

At the Magistracy on Thursday two Chinamen were charged with stealing a chain from the *Carmarthenshire* the previous day. The boat-swain saw one of the men letting down the chain in a basket to the other defendant, who was in a sampan alongside the vessel, and on going into the boat and looking into the basket he saw the chain and knew that it belonged to the *Carmarthenshire*. Defendants then threw the chain overboard, but it was subsequently recovered by the police diver. Defendants were sentenced to three months each.

A Variety troupe formed of members of the Royal Welch Fusiliers gave a promenade concert on the Volunteer Parade ground on Monday evening in aid of the Hongkong Ladies' Hospital Fund. The evening being a beautiful one there was a good attendance. The band of the regiment opened with a march, "Austria," and gave another selection during the evening. Private Morton gave an amusing stump speech, the Welch Glee Singers gave a Welch glee, Corporal Richardson gave a step dance, and the following contributed songs:—Sergeants Clarke, Natman, Howell, and Palmer, Corporals Hart, Barnett, and Watkins, Lieutenants Lloyd and Wakyn, and Sergeant G. P. Lammert of the Hongkong Volunteers. The concert was a most enjoyable one, and it is to be hoped that the troupe will give another before long.

The London *Daily News* of the 10th April last had the following:—"We have already had a history of the armed fleet with which in the fighting age the service of the British Post Office was conducted; and now Messrs Sampson, Low, Marston & Co., who have made naval history one of their specialities, are about to publish a book on the 'Warlike Exploits of the Merchant Navy,' which exploits were sometimes as gallant as any man-of-war's. The book has been written by Mr. James Fetherstonhaugh. Mr. Fetherstonhaugh belongs to the Imperial Chinese Maritime Customs, and a series of articles on the same subject as that of his forthcoming book appeared in the columns of the *Daily Press* some time ago. The book, which will be fully illustrated, will be out in October. There are many thrilling and blood-stirring narratives of fights in the new edition that have never before seen the light of day except in family correspondence and in ship's logs.

At the Magistracy on the 21st July, George Henry Moane, who is employed in the Naval Yard, was charged with assaulting a Chinaman, named Lee Mun Fow, between six and seven o'clock on the evening of the 17th inst. Complainant said he was sitting at the door of the house of a friend close to where defendant lived when defendant came up to him and struck him several times on the head. Defendant then ran away. He followed him and then became unconscious. He had been in the hospital four days.—In reply to Mr. M. J. D. Stephens, who appeared for defendant, complainant said defendant only struck him with his fist. There were no marks of violence on the body. He did not know defendant before.—Complainant's son corroborated. He said the ground was all covered with blood.—Mr. Stephens said defendant was under the influence of drink at the time in question. He had been annoyed by Chinese calling out to him.—Defendant was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment.

At the Magistracy on Wednesday Mr. Gompertz had before him three owners of property in Tung Tak lane, which Dr. Clark described as follows:—"The length of the lane is about seventy feet and the width five feet. There are three storey buildings on both sides of the lane. One end of the lane is completely blocked by a three storey building; the other end of the lane is blocked by a two-storey building, except for a narrow entrance to the lane." Several houses in this lane are not properly lighted or ventilated, and notices were served upon the owners some time ago requiring them to reconstruct the buildings with proper light and sufficient openings for light and ventilation. These notices not having been complied with application was made to declare the premises unfit for human habitation. His Worship adjourned the cases till Saturday.

At the Magistracy on Wednesday a Chinaman was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for stealing a gold watch from Messrs. Falconer's, Queen's Road Central, and yesterday he was further charged with stealing four gold rings, the property of a jeweller at 314, Queen's Road Central. He went into the shop on the 20th and ordered four gold rings to be made. He returned the next day, when the rings were handed to him. He rolled them up in a handkerchief. When told the price he said they were for another man and he would ask him to call for them himself. At the same time defendant took out a handkerchief, like that in which he had wrapped up the rings and handed it to the shopkeeper. On opening the handkerchief the shopkeeper found that it contained some brass rings, and as defendant had then gone away information was given to the police. Defendant was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

On Monday afternoon Mr. G. J. W. King sold by auction on behalf of the Government inland lot No. 1,542, at the corner of Bonham Strand and Winglok Street, containing 2,567 square feet. This is the lot on which stands the building hitherto used as quarters for members of the Harbour Office staff. The annual rent is \$47, and the term of the lease 99 years. The upset price was \$30,800, and after some spirited competition the lot was knocked down to Messrs. Chan Tsz Ting and Yun Lai Chun for \$47,200, being at the rate of \$18.33 per foot. Kowloon marine lot No. 47, situated at Mongkoktsui, was also sold yesterday. The lot contains 94,500 square feet and the annual rental is \$980, the term of the lease being 75 years. The upset price was \$28,350, and the property was knocked down to Mr. Lau Chin Ting for \$28,710, being at the rate of a little over 30 cents a foot. The whole of the area has to be reclaimed.

At the Magistracy on Thursday five Chinamen were charged with stowing away on board the steamer *Changsha*, from Hongkong to Melbourne. They were found at the top of the tanks on May 30th when the vessel was in Australian waters. The vessel arrived back in Hongkong on Wednesday night, when defendants were handed into custody. The defendants stated that they paid \$320 each to the head stoker to allow them to travel by the *Changsha* to Melbourne. They were to work all the way, but were to be allowed to go on shore at Melbourne. Immediately on going on board the steamer at Hongkong they were taken below to the stokehold by the head stoker, and for two days and two nights they were without food. They were kept below all the time. The Magistrate said the defendants must have known that they were defrauding the owners. They were fined \$25 each, or a month's imprisonment.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

A sensation has been caused at Manila by the discovery of defalcations in the Monte de Piedad and Savings Bank accounts. One of the prominent officials, who applied for leave to go to Iloilo on private business, has, it is stated, left for Japan. The amount of the defalcations had been ascertained up to the 17th inst., and it was unknown whether it was so great as to involve the depositors in the savings Bank in any loss.

There is at least one foreigner in Japan who has good reason to be satisfied with the effect of the operation of the new treaties. The *Nagasaki Press* says news has been received of



the release of John Kelly, who was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment at Nagasaki last July for wilful murder. Kelly was undergoing his sentence in the U.S. Consular Gaol at Yokohama, but on the cessation of extraterritoriality, the U.S. Consul-General desired the Japanese authorities to take possession of the prisoner. This they refused to do, and the matter was then referred to the U.S. Minister at Tokyo, who decided that the U.S. Government had no jurisdiction over the prisoner, who was then released.

We have to acknowledge receipt of the first number of *The Formosa*, a well printed little weekly published at Twatutia. The publisher and editor is Mr. H. W. S. Edwards. A few months ago a small paper named *The Formosa*, produced by a mimeograph and copying machine, made its appearance at Taipei, but the present is the first English paper printed typographically that has appeared in the island. The foreigners resident in Formosa are to be congratulated on having at last a paper of their own and we wish our contemporary all success. The new venture may be taken as an indication of the growth of foreign commercial interests in the island.

The *American* (Manila) of the 18th July says:—The case mentioned in the Sunday issue of the *American*, of embezzlement, has had a sad sequel. The man Campbell, who, as mentioned, had embezzled some \$17,000, was arrested on a warrant, at the instance of his late employers, Messrs. McLeod and company, and placed in Bilibid to await his trial, but within 24 hours of his incarceration, he had gone before a higher tribunal. It appears that the misguided young man had, for some time past, been living a very dissipated life, drinking heavily and going the pace generally, to that his sudden confinement, with consequent deprivation of the liquor he craved brought on an attack of delirium tremens, to which he succumbed on Sunday morning in Bilibid. His body was turned over to Mr. McLeod for interment, and he was buried in the afternoon in the new Anglo-American cemetery. His friends have received the news of his or me and sudden death with feelings of the greatest concern as his weakness notwithstanding, he had managed to make himself well liked amongst those who knew him. Mr. Campbell was only 31 years of age when he fell and died.

A shocking fatality occurred on board the Japanese mail steamer *Inaba Moru*, off the Borneo Wharf, Singapore, on the night of the 16th July. One of the Latches had been only partially placed over the empty hold, when the third officer stepped on to it. The hatch immediately tilted up and the unfortunate officer fell to the bottom of the steamer where he struck the ironwork and sustained terrible injuries. Assistance was rendered as quickly as possible, but the officer expired in the course of a quarter of an hour. Death was due to serious internal injuries and to concussion of the brain. The sad feature of the case is that the deceased has a wife and had only recently received news that he had been appointed to a good post at the Cape of Good Hope.—*Straits Times*.

Judging from the following the decencies of civilisation do not seem to be very rigorously observed by the Singapore Government:—In the *Singapore Free Press* of Monday, the 10th inst., mention was made of the discovery on the previous day of the body of a European washed up on Blakan Mati, who had been evidently drowned from, or in trying to reach, some ship in the harbour. This proved on enquiry to be the body of an American sailor missing from the U.S.S. *Yosemite*. No inquest appears to have been held. The sequel, says the *Free Press* of the 19th July, is a curious one. As a well known local resident was walking on the shore of Pulo Brani Island about 40 yards from the Borneo Company's dynamite stores he came upon a little group on the beach busy over some excavation about 3 yards above high-water mark. This consisted of a European policeman, two soldiers in khaki, and two Chinese coolies, and the job in hand was the digging of a grave. The visitor naturally made an enquiry, and, though the policeman was evidently indisposed to be communicative, it was elicited that the grave was intended for the burial of a drowned European. "Oh, that will be the American from the *Yosemite*" (giv-

ing the proper accent to the four-syllable word.) "No, it's the man off the *Yossemight*," was the reluctant reply. The "man off the *Yossemight*" was not visible just then, but was doubtless lying close at hand, ready for his "six-foot" of Pulo Brani beach. It further proved that the corpse had been already planted below low-water mark, but it had been difficult to get deep enough, and an arm or a leg protruded after the tide came up and washed the soft stuff from the top of the under-water grave. It seems strange that this should have had to be done, when no doubt the American Consul here would have been willing to have seen the dead man get respectable burial at Bukit Timah Cemetery. There looks to be just a little too much of the "tip-him-in-the-hole" about the incident to be entirely agreeable to the unscientific prejudices of common or garden humanity.

### COMMERCIAL.

#### TEA.

CANTON, 20th July, 1899.—Macao Congous.—Have been almost entirely neglected, the month's business only amounting to 2,200 boxes at Tls. 13 to Tls. 23 per picul, showing but little change in buyer's favour. There has been a small demand for Australia, but Continental business drags owing to the scarcity of low grade Teas. Scented Capers.—Settlements during the past month are reported at 14,000 boxes at Tls. 11-30 per picul, making a total of 124,000 boxes, against 92,000 boxes up to the same date last year. Prices have ruled somewhat lower all round, and at Tls. 20-23 good value has been obtainable. Teas under Tls. 19 have been in moderate supply only, and prices for these have not given way to any marked extent. At the moment, the market is very quiet, with little or no enquiry, but Tenmen do not appear to be very anxious sellers.

#### EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

	1899-1900	1898-99
	lbs.	lbs.
Hankow and Shanghai...	9,514,030	10,608,322
Amoy.....	70,723	89,860
Foochow .....	8,405,078	7,210,364
Canton .....	2,057,513	1,876,506
	20,077,344	19,785,052

#### EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	1899-1900	1898-99
	lbs.	lbs.
Shanghai.....	1,222,849	1,132,577
Amoy .....	1,966,489	2,137,184
Foochow .....	909,916	647,166
	4,099,254	3,916,927

#### EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO ODESSA

	1899-1900	1898-99
	lbs.	lbs.
Shanghai and Hankow...	8,045,356	8,394,515

#### EXPORT OF TEA FROM JAPAN TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	1899-1900	1898-99
	lbs.	lbs.
Yokohama .....	9,519,179	12,351,018
Kobe.....	3,999,880	4,578,945
	13,519,059	16,929,963

#### SILK.

SHANGHAI, 22nd July.—(From Messrs. A. R. Burkill & Sons' Circular).—The Home markets are quiet, and Blue Elephants are quoted at 12/10½ in London. Gold Kilings are at Fcs. 31.50 in Lyons. Raw Silk.—There is nothing doing. Some 100/200 bales, evidently bought on speculation, have been resold to Chinese on the basis of Tls. 505 for Gold Kilings. Yellow Silk.—About 100 bales have changed hands. Arrivals, as per Customs Returns, July 15th to 21st, are: 2,824 bales White, 690 bales Yellow and 202 bales Wild Silk. Re-reels and Hand Filatures.—About 80 bales have changed hands. Steam Filatures.—Nothing fresh reported. The Export of Steam Filatures to date is: 7 bales to England, 320 bales to the Continent and 387 bales to America. Wild Silk.—About 100 bales have been re-rolled. Waste Silk.—300 piculs Szechuen Frisonnets (whole bale) at Tls. 20½ is the only business reported. Pongees.—Business has been done to the extent of 2,000 pieces White Pongee 21/22

by 70 yds. by 56/57 oz. by 5 per cent. Colleges at Tls. 16.40.

Prices calculated by Maerten's Tables at 11 per cent. Exchange 2/9½ and Fcs. 3.48. Freight Tls. 7.25 per bale.

	Tls.	per picul	per lb.
Yellow Silk.—Meeyang No. 1.....	841½	841½	841½
" Mienchow " 1.....	830/33½	830/33½	830/33½
" Woonchow " 1.....	841½	841½	841½
Wild Silk.—			
Tussah Filature, 8 Coccons.....	250/265	250/265	250/265
Hand Filature —			
Market Chop 2 and 3.....	630/640	630/640	630/640

#### EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO EUROPE.

	1899-1900	1898-99
	bales	bales
Shanghai.....	21,300	10,450
Canton.....	3,091	3,199
Yokohama.....	2	887
	25,295	14,803

#### EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO AMERICA.

	1899-1900	1898-99
	bales	bales
Shanghai.....	768	768
Canton.....	1,311	1,311
Yokohama.....	105	105
	2,184	2,184

#### CAMPBELL.

HONGKONG, 28th July.—Prices are slightly firmer. Quotation for Formosa are \$0.10 to \$0.45, sales 30 piculs.

#### SUGAR.

HONGKONG, 28th July.—There is no change to report in the position of this market. Quotations are:—

Shanghai, No. 1, White.....	8.10	\$8.15 cl.
do " " White.....	7.65	to 7.70
Shanghai, No. 1, Brown.....	5.40	to 5.65
do " " 2, Brown.....	5.45	to 5.60
Swatow, No. 1, White.....	8.05	to 8.10
do " " 1, White.....	7.55	to 7.60
Swatow, No. 1, Brown.....	5.40	to 5.45
do " " 2, Brown.....	5.30	to 5.35
Farther Sugar.....	11.80	to 11.85
S.....	10.50	to 10.60

#### MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

Per American ship, *Tam O'Shanter*, sailed on the 13th July. From Hongkong for New York:—21,329 rolls matting, 1,000 bales canvas, 310 bales strawbraids, 165 packages rattanware, 40 cases strawcuffs, and 33 cases merchandise.

Per German steamer *Bayern*, sailed on the 19th July. For Singapore:—2,980 bags flour and 4 cases sundries. For Matupi:—1 case private effects. For Colombo:—50 bags flour. For Aden:—2 cases bamboo fans and 1 case curios. For Genoa:—354 bales waste silk, 66 bales raw silk, and 2 cases lacqueredware. For Barcelona:—4 cases silks. For Antwerp:—550 sacks gum copal, 200 bales broken canvas, 120 bales bamboo scrap, 100 boxes cassia, 100 bales rattancore, 85 rolls matting, 60 bales leather, 4 bales feathers, 15 bales canes, 12 boxes Chinaware, and 1 case cigars. For Antwerp and/or Hamburg:—36 bales feathers. For Amsterdam:—15 boxes Chinaware, 13 boxes camphorwoodtrunks, and 12 boxes palm leaf fans. For Rotterdam:—19 boxes Chinaware, 02 cases cigars, 3 bales hemp skin, and 3 cases teastick. For Bremen:—343 rolls matting, 60 cases preserves, and 15 cases sundries. For Hamburg:—1,473 packages tea, 583 bales feathers, 26 cases bristles, 20 cases essential oil, 11 cases blackwoodware, and 1 case silk.

Per P & O steamer *Ballaarat*, sailed on the 22nd July. For London:—150 bales raw silk, 3 cases silk, and 3 cases private effects. For Manchester:—1 case silk. For Lyons:—325 bales raw silk. For Milan:—10 bales raw silk. For Marseilles:—165 bales raw silk, 100 bales waste silk, and 5 cases silks.

#### OPIMUM.

HONGKONG, 28th July.—Bengal.—There has been a rise in prices during the interval and the market has been active. Closing quotations are:—New Patna \$4.40, Old Patna \$4.80, and New Benares \$3.40.



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demand was not met; a very few cash shares changed hands and no forward sales are reported. Kowloon Wharves have ruled easier with sales at \$96 and sellers at that. Wanchais without business, but an enquiry at \$41 exists.

**LANDS, HOTELS, AND BUILDINGS.**—Hongkong Lands have ruled very firm, with fair sales at \$97, \$97½, \$98, and \$99 cum and later at similar rates ex dividend just paid, market closing firm at \$99 ex dividend. Hotels have also improved their position to \$108 whilst a demand for forward shares has not been freely met, small sales are reported for December at \$111 and \$112, more shares being wanted at the latter rate. West Points in the early part of the week receded to \$82 with sales, but have since somewhat recovered to \$83, and close at \$82½ ex dividend. Humphreys have changed hands at \$12 and \$11.75 and close with sellers at \$11½.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**—Cottons continue dull and without business. Watsons have fallen to \$16 with sales and sellers. Ices have changed hands at \$122 cum div. and are now enquired for at \$124 ex div. Star Ferries at \$16½. Electrics at \$13, and Ropes at \$181.

Closing quotations are as follows:—

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Banks—		(\$156½, sellers)
Hongkong & Shanghai...	\$125 34	p. ct. prem.,=
China & Japan, ord.	\$4	£
Do. deferred	£1	£5 5s.
Natl. Bank of China		
B. Shares	£8	\$24,
Found. Shares	£8	\$24,
Bell's Asbestos E. A.	£1	nominal
Campbell, Moore & Co.	\$1½	\$1½, buyers
China Prov. L. & M.	\$10	\$9.75, buyers
China Sugar	\$100	\$171, buyers
Cotton Mills—		
Ewo	Tls. 100	Tls. 68
International	Tls. 100	Tls. 65
Laou Kung Mow	Tls. 100	Tls. 70
Soychee	Tls. 500	Tls. 3 0.
Yahloong	Tls. 100	Tls. 55.
Hongkong	\$100	\$80, sellers
Dairy Farm	\$6	\$5.25.
Fenwick & Co., Geo.	\$25	\$43, sellers
Green Island Cement	\$0	\$28½, buyers
H. & C. B. Kery	\$50	\$25
Hongkong & C. Gas	\$10	\$27, buyers
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$18, buyers
H. H. L. Tramways	\$00	\$145.
Hongkong Hotel	\$50	\$108, buyers
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$124, ex div. bys.
H. & K. Wharf & G.	\$50	\$96, sellers
Hongkong Rope	\$50	\$181, sales & bys.
H. & W. Dock	\$125	4 5 p. ct. p. em. =
Insurance—		[56 2, buyers]
Canton	\$50	\$40.
China Fire	\$20	\$88½, sellers
China Traders	\$25	\$62.
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$110.
North China	\$25	Tl. 195
Straits	\$20	\$6½, buyer
Union	\$50	\$237½, buyers
Yangtze	\$80	\$120.
Land and Building—		
Hongkong Land Inv.	\$50	\$99, ex div. buyer
Humphreys Estate	\$10	\$11½.
Kowloon Land & B.	\$50	\$30, seller
West Point Building	\$50	\$32½, ex div. byers
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$55, sellers
Mining—		
Charbonnages	Fcs. 250	\$230, buyers
Gr. Estn. & C. d. min.	\$	\$2, buyers
Do. Preference	\$1	\$30, sellers
Jebeu	\$5	\$13 75, buyers
Queen's Mines Ltd.	25c.	0 cents, sellers
Quiver's Mines, A.	\$5	\$7.
Do. B.	\$4½	\$5.7, sellers
Punjum	\$6	\$12½, sellers
Do. Preference	\$1	\$1.
Raub	15s. 10d.	\$6½, buyers
New Amoy Dock	\$6½	\$15½, buyers
Steamship Coys.—		
China and Manila	\$50	\$91.
China Mutual Pref	£10	£9. 15s, buyers
China Ordinary	£10	£6, 0s, buyers
Do.	£5	£3, 0s, buyers
Douglas Steamship	\$50	\$5, buyers
H. Canton and M.	\$5	\$32½, sellers
Indo-China S. N.	£10	\$63, buyers
Sta. Ferry	\$7½	\$6½, sal. & buyers
Tebrau Planting Co.	\$5	\$5, sellers
Do.	\$3	\$1, sellers
United Asbestos	\$2	\$2½, buyers
Do.	\$10	\$1½, nominal
Wanchai Warehouse	\$37½	41, buyers
Watson & Co., A. S.	\$10	16½, buyers

J. Y. V. VERNON, Broker.

**SHA CHAI, 24th July.**—(From Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co.'s Report).—There has been an active market this week, attention being directed more especially to Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf and Shanghai-Langkai shares. Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.—A few cash shares were placed at 820 per cent. premium, and a transaction was made at 330 per cent. premium, for delivery on the 30th September. There are cash buyers. Marine Insurance.—Business was done in China Traders' shares at \$42, North China shares at Tls. 95, and Yangtzes at \$124. North Chinas are offering on the same terms. Fire Insurance.—No local business reported. There are cash sellers of Chinas at \$89½. Shipping.—Indo-China S. N. shares were placed at Tls. 47. Sugar.—Perak Sugar Cultivation shares were placed at Tls. 56, and are wanted. China Sugar Refining shares were sold in Hongkong, and have sellers at \$173. Luzons are neglected. Mining.—Punjum shares have weakened to \$14½. Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Shares in S. C. Farnham & Co. have been placed at Tls. 195 and Tls. 210. A very large business has been done in Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf shares. Shares were sold at Tls. 190 cash. Tls. 187½/190 for July, Tls. 190/192½ for August, Tls. 192½/195 for September, and Tls. 197½/200 for December. On the 19th the declaration of an interim dividend of 7 per cent. caused a further strong demand, and shares were placed at Tls. 197½/200 cash, Tls. 205 for August, Tls. 205/210 for September, and Tls. 212½ for December, and more are wanted. It is rumoured that the 1,900 unallotted shares will be issued to the shareholders in the proportion of one new to every three old shares. Lands.—Shanghai and Investment shares were forced off at Tls. 81 but have since been placed at Tls. 8½/83, Hongkong Land Investment shares have continued in demand, and have been placed at \$103½, at which there are sellers. Kowloon Land and Building shares purchased from Hongkong at \$31 for delivery on the 31st October. Industrial.—International Cotton Mill shares were sold at Tls. 67½ for the 31st current, Tls. 68/70 cash. Yab Loong shares are wanted at Tls. 55. Saang-hai Ice shares have been placed at Tls. 36/35½. An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders is called for the 23rd current, at which the Directors will propose to increase the capital to Tls. 200,000, by the creation of 4,000 new shares with Tls. 25 paid up. China Flour Mill shares changed hands at Tls. 35/30, and are offering. American Cigarette New shares were sold at Tls. 55 cash and Tls. 56 for the 31st August. An interim dividend of Tls. 2½ has been declared on the Old shares, payable on the 1st August. Miscellaneous.—Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco shares were sold at Tls. 50. Shanghai-Langkai Tobacco Co.—Prices have been rather erratic. Sales were made for cash at Tls. 125, Tls. 110, Tls. 106, and to a large extent at Tls. 110. A sale has since been made at Tls. 110. For July and August shares were sold at Tls. 110. Hall & Holtz shares changed hands at \$35. Loans.—Shanghai Municipal 6 per cent. Debentures of 1894 were sold at Tls. 101, Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf 6 per cent. at Tls. 101, Perak Sugar 7 per cent. at Tls. 101, and Shanghai Langkat 10 per cent. at par, plus the accrued interest in all cases. Chinese Imperial Government E. Loan Bonds were placed at par, and are offering.

Quotations are:—

#### BANKS.

Hongkong and Shanghai.—\$525.00.  
Bank of China and Japan, Ltd.—£1.0  
Do. ordinary.—£5.5.0.  
National Bank of China, Ltd.—\$24.00.

#### COTTON MILLS.

Ewo Cotton Spinning & W. Co., Ltd.—Tls. 67.50.  
Hongkong Cotton S. W. & D. Co.—50.00.  
International Cotton Man. Co., Ltd.—Tls. 70.00.  
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Co., Ltd.—Tls. 75.00.  
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.—Tls. 350.00.

#### DOCKS, WHARVES, &c.

Boyd & Co., Ltd., Founders.—Nominal.  
Boyd & Co., Limited.—Tls. 188.50.  
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf Company.—\$97.  
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.—\$625.00.  
S. C. Farnham & Co.—Tls. 200.00.  
Shanghai Engineering S. & D. Co.—Tls. 191.00.  
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co.—Tls. 200.00.

#### INSURANCES.

Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.—\$140.00.  
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$89.00.  
China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$62.00.  
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$310.00.  
North China Insurance Co., Ltd.—Tls. 195.00.  
Straits Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$6.00.  
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.—\$235.  
Yangtze Insurance Assocn., Ltd.—\$112.50.

#### LANDS.

Hongkong Land Invest. & A. Co., Ltd.—\$100.  
Humphreys Estate & Finance Co., Ltd.—\$113.00.  
Shanghai Land Invest. Co. (fully pd.)—Tls. 53.00.

#### MINING.

Punjum Mining Co., Ltd.—\$14.50.  
Punjum Mining Co., Ltd., pref. shares.—\$2.50.  
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.—\$25.00.  
Sheridan Consolidated Co.—Tls. 4.00.

#### SHIPPING.

China Mutual preference.—Tls. 72.00.  
Do. ordinary, 25 p. ct.—Tls. 30.00.  
Co-operative Cargo Boat Co.—Tls. 166.00.  
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.—\$57.00.  
Hongkong, Canton and Macao.—\$31.50.  
Indo-China Steam N. Co., Ltd.—Tls. 47.00.  
Shanghai Cargo Boat Co.—Tls. 175.00.  
Shanghai Tugboat Co., Ltd.—Tls. 225.00.  
Taku Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd.—Tls. 75.00.

#### SUGAR.

China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.—\$174.00.  
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.—\$57.00.  
Perak Sugar Cultivation Co., Ltd.—Tls. 56.00.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

American Cigarette Co.—Tls. 57.00.  
Central Stores, Ltd.—\$11.00.  
China Flour Mills Co.—Tls. 30.00.  
Hall & Holtz, Ltd.—\$35.00.  
Llewellyn & Co., J., Limited.—\$55.00.  
Major Brothers, Limited.—Tls. 40.00.  
Shanghai Feather Cleaning Co.—Tls. 40.00.  
Shanghai Gas Co.—\$190.00.  
Shanghai Hosiery Bazaar Co., Ltd.—Tls. 62.50.  
Shanghai Ice Cold Storage & Refrigeration Co., Ltd.—Tls. 35.50.  
Shanghai-Langkai Tobacco Co., Ltd.—Tls. 110.  
Shanghai Rice Mills Co.—Tls. 25.00.  
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Co.—Tls. 50.00.  
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.—Tls. 250.00.  
Watson Co., A. S., Limited.—\$14.00.

#### TONNAGE.

**SHANGHAI, 24th July (from Messrs. W. & A. Co.'s report).**—While having nothing of interest to report in London freight business that continues brisk in spite of general complaints to the dullness of trade. Successive steamers have managed to obtain in each case more than what they expected, and though there is no particular rush for tonnage, prospects are fair for the near future. Coal-wise, coal rates from Japan are again firmer and \$1.70 has been settled for a steamer, 400 tons to Shanghai, the tendency being if anything upwards. From London via Suez.—Business continues lively in this direction, being confined to a few small shipments of braid, tea, etc. Rates of freight are: London, by Conference Lines, general cargo 40s.; waste silk 42s. 6d.; tea 45s.; Northern Conference ports, by Conference Lines, general cargo 40s.; waste silk 42s. 6d.; tea 45s.; New York via London, by Conference Lines, general cargo 47s. 6d.; waste silk 50s.; tea 52s. 6d.; Baltimore via London, by Conference Lines, general cargo 52s. 6d.; waste silk 55s.; tea 57s. 6d.; Königsberg via London, by Conference Lines, general cargo 47s. 6d.; waste silk 50s.; tea 52s. 6d.; Manchester, by Conference Lines, general cargo 52s. 6d.; waste silk 55s.; tea 57s. 6d.; Liverpool, by Conference Lines, general cargo 47s. 6d.; waste silk 50s.; tea 52s. 6d.; Hamburg, by Conference Lines, general cargo 40s.; waste silk 42s. 6d.; tea 45s. Above rates are subject to a deferred rebate, as per Conference circular. Genoa, by Conference Lines, tallow 36s. net, general cargo 36s. net; waste silk 38s. 6d. net; tea 40s. 6d. net; Marseilles, by Conference Lines, tallow 36s. net, general cargo 36s. net; waste silk 38s. 6d. net; tea 40s. 6d. net. Havre, by Conference Lines, tallow 36s. net, general cargo 36s. net; waste silk 38s. 6d. net; tea 40s. 6d. net. 35s. per ton of 20 cwt. net for above three ports. New York, by sail, 20s. nominal. New York via Pacific, 1½ gold cent per lb. tea, 6 cents per lb. silk, \$10 per ton strawbraid. New York via Suez, 27s. 6d. general cargo, 0s. extra for Turmeric, 27s. 6d. for tea, all net. Boston via S. ex. 35s. general cargo, 10s. extra for Turmeric, 4s. for tea, all net. Philadelphia via Suez, 5s. general cargo, 10s. extra for Turmeric, 40s. for tea, all net. Coast rates.—Moat to Shanghai, \$1.7 per ton coal; Nagasaki to Shanghai \$1.70 per ton coal; Newchwang to Kobe 18s. nominal; to Nagasaki 8s. nominal; to Swatow 8s. nominal; to Amoy 20 cents nominal; to Whampoa 3 cents nominal; to Canton 3 cents nominal; to Wanchai and Chinkiang to Canton nothing doing; to Swatow nothing doing.



## VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For LONDON.—*Diomed* (str.), *Coromandel* (str.),  
*Marila* (str.), *Caledonien* (str.), *Socotra* (str.).  
 For BREMEN.—*Prinz Heinrich* (str.).  
 For MARSEILLES.—*Socotra* (str.), *Caledonien*  
 (str.).  
 For HAYBE AND HAMBURG.—*Silesia* (str.),  
*Alata* (str.), *Wittenberg* (str.), *Sazonia* (str.).  
 For SAN FRANCISCO.—*City of Rio de Janeiro*  
 (str.), *Nippon Maru* (str.), *Carmarthenshire* (str.),  
*Coptic* (str.).  
 For VANCOUVER.—*Empress of China* (str.).  
 For VICTORIA, B.C. VIA SHANGHAI.—*Tacoma*  
 (str.).  
 For PORTLAND, O.—*Lennox* (str.).  
 For NEW YORK.—*Pisa* (str.), *Yangtze* (str.),  
*Governor Robie*, *Josephus*, *St. James*, *Indralemma*  
 (str.), *Challenger*.  
 For AUSTRALIA.—*Changsha* (str.), *Yawata Maru*  
 (str.).  
 For CALCUTTA AND HAMBURG.—*Ellen Rickmers*  
 (str.).

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

## HONGKONG.

## ARRIVALS.

July—  
 23, Kwanglee, Chinese str., from Canton.  
 22, Maidsuru Maru, Jap. str., from Tamsui.  
 22, Guthrie, British str., from Australia.  
 22, Devawongse, British str., from Bangkok.  
 22, Yedo Maru, Japanese str., from Saigon.  
 23, Benvenue, British str., from London.  
 23, Hong Leong, British str., from Singapore.  
 23, Marie Jebson, German str., from Hongay.  
 23, Nanyang, German str., from Swatow.  
 23, Kasuga Maru, Jap. str., from Australia.  
 23, Hailan, French str., from Foochow.  
 24, Carmarthenshire, British str., from Moji.  
 24, Hoihao, French str., from Pakhoi.  
 24, Waterwitch, British str., from Canton.  
 24, Prinz Heinrich, Ger. str., from Bremen.  
 25, Tsinan, British str., from Foochow.  
 25, Kweiyang, British str., from Canton.  
 25, Loyal, German str., from Hongay.  
 25, Yawata Maru, Jap. str., from Nagasaki.  
 25, Lyeemoon, German str., from Shanghai.  
 25, Taicheong, German str., from Deli.  
 26, Deuteros, German str., from Saigon.  
 26, Hongkong, French str., from Haiphong.  
 26, Kwangping, Chinese str., from Chefoo.  
 26, Haitan, British str., from Coast Ports.  
 26, Kong Beng, British str., from Saigon.  
 26, Lightning, British str., from Calcutta.  
 26, Kamakura Maru, Jap. str., from Yokohama.  
 26, Yangtze, British str., from Japan.  
 26, Changsha, British str., from Sydney.  
 27, Hating, French str., from Pakhoi.  
 27, Progress, German str., from Pourane.  
 27, Diamante, British str., from Manila.  
 27, Ariake Maru, Jap. str., from Kutchinotzu.  
 27, Haimun, British str., from Tamsui.  
 27, Hangchow, British str., from Newchwang.  
 27, Hiusang, British str., from Moji.  
 27, Jean Bart, French cruiser, from Saigon.  
 27, Formosa, British str., from London.  
 27, Glengarry, British str., from London.  
 27, Pakshan, British str., from Swatow.  
 27, Caledonien, French str., from Shanghai.  
 28, Chowtai, British str., from Bangkok.  
 28, Kashing, British str., from Tongku.  
 28, Tategami Maru, Jap. str., from Nagasaki.  
 28, Sen ai Maru, Jap. str., from Vladivostok.  
 28, Chiyuen, Chinese str., from Shanghai.  
 28, Haiching, British str., from Tamsui.  
 28, Stentor, British str., from Singapore.

## DEPARTURES.

July—  
 21, Grafton, British cruiser, for England.  
 22, Blarrah, British str., for Europe.  
 22, Parramatta, British str., for Shanghai.  
 22, Plover, British g.-bt., for Weihaiwei.  
 22, Patroclus, British str., for London.  
 22, Bellerophon, British str., for Samarang.  
 22, Monmouthshire, British str., for Portland.  
 22, Kweiyang, British str., for Canton.  
 22, Rosetta, British str., for Yokohama.  
 22, Formosa, British str., for Swatow.  
 22, Tataros, German str., for Saigon.  
 22, Glengyle, British str., for London.  
 23, Maidsuru Maru, Jap. str., for Swatow.  
 23, Mongkut, British str., for Bangkok.

23, Pakshan, British str., for Swatow.  
 23, Sherard Osborn, British str., for S'pore.  
 24, China, German str., for Foochow.  
 24, Kwanglee, Chinese str., for Shanghai.  
 24, Choyaug, British str., for Manila.  
 25, Sangkiang, British str., for Manila.  
 25, Hong Leong, British str., for Amoy.  
 25, Chowfa, British str., for Bangkok.  
 25, Oslo, Norw. str., for Newchwang.  
 25, Hue, French str., for Hoihow.  
 26, Hohenzollern, German str., for Yokohama.  
 26, Doric, British str., for San Francisco.  
 26, Nanyang, German str., for Swatow.  
 26, Unity, Norwegian str., for Saigon.  
 26, Guthrie, British str., for Kobe.  
 26, Lyeemoon, German str., for Canton.  
 26, Benvenue, British str., for Nagasaki.  
 27, Rose, British bark, for Vancouver.  
 27, Kwangping, Chinese str., for Canton.  
 27, Tsinan, British str., for Sydney.  
 27, Loyal, German str., for Canton.  
 27, Prinz Heinrich, Ger. str., for Shanghai.  
 27, Hoihao, French str., for Hoihow.  
 27, Kamakura Maru, Jap. str., for London.  
 27, Kasuga Maru, Jap. str., for Nagasaki.  
 27, Kiushiu Maru, Japanese str., for Seattle.  
 27, Hangchow, British str., for Canton.  
 27, Chungsha, British str., for Shanghai.  
 28, Kweiyang, British str., for Manila.  
 28, Hai an, British str., for Swatow.  
 28, Hongkong, French str., for Haiphong.  
 28, Yedo Maru, Jap. str., for Moji.  
 28, Mausang, British str., for Sandakan.  
 28, Pakshan, British str., for Singapore.  
 28, Yawata Maru, Jap. str., for Australia.  
 28, Taicheong, German str., for Swatow.  
 28, Chiyuen, Chinese str., for Canton.

## PASSENGERS LIST.

## ARRIVED.

Per *Ballaarat*, from Shanghai, for Hongkong, Messrs. Sonjee, Lin Ho Ye and servant, Fukushima and servant, R. P. Saunders, B. Henderson, J. W. Richardson, J. Renato, Valle, and Mrs. M. Mitchell; for Singapore, Mr. and Mrs. azarus, Mrs. Day; for Bombay, Mr. N. Sourabjee and Mr. J. Moosa; for London, Mr. and Mrs. C. Robinson.

Per *Parramatta*, for Hongkong, from London, Mr. J. Kynook, Staff Sergt. and Mrs. Polkinghorne; from Singapore, Mr. and Mrs. Johns, Mr. and Mrs. Beaumont and Capt. J. T. Wilson; for Shanghai, from London, Mr. and Mrs. Allen and infant, and Mr. Pitcairn; from Singapore, Mr. A. J. Hicks; for Manila, from London, Mr. S. M. McCrea; for Yokohama, from Penang, Capt. and Mrs. Cronin.

Per *Chelydra*, from Calcutta, &c., Mrs. and Miss Friedmann.

Per *Guthrie*, from Australia and Manila for Hongkong, Capt. Williams, Messrs F. E. Munnell, A. J. Neville, W. Riebs, Capt. Maher, wife and child, Lt. Luz, wife and 2 children, Doctor Pereira, Mr. Antonio Maher, Mrs. Arago and 3 children, Messrs. J. Pachon, wife and child, Edward da Silva Liete, Antonio Luz Bayoes, T. J. dos Reis Leitao, Arle bi Bomaline, Luz Fernandes, Mancel Rodrigues, Alberto de Carvalho, Manoel Antonio, Junior, Manoel Luz, Alfredo, Antonio Moreira, Jose Gui haunimo, Joao Jose Sagiatero, Jose Augusto, Agulino Marques Chazos, Thomas a de Figurido, Carlos Antonio Vaz, Jose Gregorio, J. Donaldson, Richard E. Woodworth, Morberta Ramos, Andrew Knipp, O. Kena, O. Kasan, Joze Mata and Oka Mata; for Kobe, Miss M. Frere, Messrs. J. H. Ebersole and T. Barr.

Per *Kasuga Maru*, from Thursday Island, &c., for Hongkong, Major and Mrs. W. Jeffery and Mr. A. B. Templeman; for Japan, Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Patrice, Misses Hancock and N. Johnston, Messrs. P. B. Turnbull, R. M. K. Turnbull, H. Andreas and R. C. Bray.

Per *Prinz Heinrich*, from Bremen, &c., for Hongkong, Messrs. Gustav Erich, H. Siebs, Henry Elmenhorst and W. Rinck, Consul H. A. Rawaden, Mr. E. Schoen, Dr. Papellier and Messrs. L. T. Reimann, C. F. W. Bruchert, Capt. and Mrs. Goggin, and Mr. Ed. Dawey and 271 Chinese.

Per *Yawata Maru*, from Nagasaki, Miss Paslay, Messrs. W. Rollinson, T. W. Spencer, and C. Britton.

Per *Lightning*, from Calcutta, &c., Mr. Stevenson, and Miss Apar.

Per *Lyeemoon*, from Shanghai, Messrs. Wilson and Pirie.

Per *Haitan*, from Coast Ports, Mrs. Mancell and 2 children, Miss Clement, Messrs. F. H. Lyons, K. Hemeling, Wong Kok sing, Wong, L. Luk Woo, and Leang.

Per *Yangtze*, from Japan, &c., Mr. Sandeman.  
 Per *Kamakura Maru*, from Yokohama, Mrs. Going.

Per *Changsha*, from Australia, Lieut.-General Sanford, Messrs. Parsons and Davis.

Per *Diamante*, from Manila, Mr. E. Warner, Count de Sennal, Mrs. J. Kavelson, Mr. and Mrs. Sosa, Messrs. H. Bruhn, F. Dunleavy, C. Thomson, J. Gonzales and son, J. Ramirez, and Sandford and 141 Chinese.

Per *Haimun*, from Tamsui, &c., Mrs. Stopani and 2 children.

Per *Hangchow*, from Newchwang, &c., Mr. Sutherland.

Per *Formosa*, from London, Sub.-Lieut. W. Cochrane, Naval Cadets B. Bignell, Russell, and H. Johnson, Messrs. D. M. Mackenzie and Bain.

## DEPARTED.

Per *Hyson*, for Singapore, Messrs. Tan Tean Seang, Fung Chun, Chu Kwai, Chan Ying, Wong Kui, Wong Oi, and Lee Yip; for Calcutta, Rev. C. S. Minny, Miss M. Lawler, Mr. and Mrs. George.

Per *Ballaarat*, from Hongkong, for Singapore, Mr. A. H. Ellis; for Colombo, Messrs. Lewis Payet and McIlhenny; for Bombay, Mr. N. Sonjee; for Marseilles, Mrs. Orsowa; for London, Fleet-Paymaster R. P. Hawkshaw, R.N., Mr. McPhail, Mrs. Cronin and 3 children; for London via Marseilles, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Wildman, and Mr. H. M. S. Man; from Yokohama, for London, Mr. L. Peck; for London via Marseilles, Mr. Shimamura, Hon. G. Hamilton, Capt. Lawson, Mrs. Lawson; from Nagasaki, for Marseilles, Mr. Martino; from Shanghai, for Singapore, Mr. and Mrs. Lazarus, and Mrs. Day; for Bombay, Mr. Sourabjee; for London, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson.

Per *Parramatta*, for Shanghai, from London, Mr. and Mrs. Allen and child, Messrs. Pitcairn and A. J. Wicks.

Per *Rosetta*, from Hongkong, for Kobe, Mr. G. F. Conway; for Yokohama, Mr. J. H. Eber, sole; from Penang, for Yokohama, Capt. and Mrs. Cronin.

Per *Choyang*, for Manila, Mr. P. Regalado, Mr. and Mrs. Severo Felix, Mrs. Marta Longco, and Mr. G. A. Schufeldt.

Per *Sungkiang*, for Manila, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Johns, Misses Reyes and Perez, Lieut. J. G. Armstrong, R.N., Messrs. Wm. J. Thomson, Albert Gaw, John T. Baird, P. H. Reynolds, Z. Oppenheimer, R. C. Baldwin, S. M. McCrea, R. E. Humphreys, Albert Romano, Tomas Guerra, Castaneda, T. Newbrun, M. Newbrun, G. A. Ramsden, and F. Warren.

Per *Hue*, for Hoihow, Mr. John Andrew.

Per *Doric*, for Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. John Beaumont, Mr. and Mrs. Claude Verne, Messrs. H. J. Griving, K. Fukushima, and E. T. Slight; for Yokohama, Mr. E. Burton Holmes; for Honolulu, Messrs. G. W. Spencer and A. M. Wacott; for San Francisco, Messrs. A. J. Neville and E. Manuel, Corp. R. E. Woodworth, Lieut. J. Donaldson, Miss Chu Kim, and Miss Kwok Hung Hin; for London, Mr. A. B. Templeman.

Per *Hohenzollern*, for Yokohama, from Bremen, Mr. Gustav Erich; from Genoa, Messrs. W. H. Elmenhorst and Th. Joh. Reimann, Mr. and Mrs. Cretot; for Hiogo, from Genoa, Dr. Papellier; for Nagasaki, from Singapore, Mr. Otto Josan.

Per *Prinz Heinrich*, for Shanghai, from Bremen, Mrs. A. Petersen and child, Messrs. A. von Holm and Fr. Kind, Mrs. M. Kreppendorf and child; from Southampton, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. H. Carruthers, Messrs. Brandeis, F. L. Lembke, Cheng, and Lou, Mr. and Mrs. F. McLowy and child, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Jones; from Genoa, Messrs. J. H. Gelberg, A. Feller, F. W. Pfaff, Otto Meyer, von Skolemowski, Fr. Kemer, C. Fritz, B. Briske, and Balzan; from Singapore, Messrs. M. E. Hansen, G. E. Allen, and Tun So; from Hongkong, Messrs. G. A. McKerrrow, W. Staats, P. Stave, Slight, K. Kemeling, and F. W. Ayoris.

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